The Massillon Independent.

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TAFT NETTLED BY MODERATES

Palma and His Followers Decide to Step Down and Out.

INTERVENTION NOW CERTAIN

Probable That the Proclamation Will Be Issued at Oyster Bay—Palma's Friends Accuse the Mediators of Partiality — Cuban Imbroglio Becomes Complicated.

Havana, Sept. 26.—Although intervention appears to be certain, both Secretaries Taft and Bacon declare that such a course will not be taken so long as a government remains with which they can treat, but in face of the personal communication from President Palma that he is about to throw over the whole matter, Secretary Taft has no great expectation that the present government will endure long.

Secretary Taft feels that President Palma's course is uncalled for, as the letter setting forth the terms of peace invited the government officials to suggest changes in conditions that were unsatisfactory and to offer any other plan which they believed would be acceptable to all concerned.

Secretary Taft feels keenly that President Palma has been insincere in the negotiations with the United States commissioners in that he entered on the negotiations with the voluntary promise to abide by the decision of the commissioners, then rejected the very first suggestion made, and also refused to offer any counter plans. This convinced Secretary Taft that President Palma intended to accept only in the event that the decision favored the existing government. When Palma sent word that he intended to resign Mr. Taft was convinced that the president of Cuba would wreck the government of the republic rather than make personal or party sacrifices.

The Moderate party, which six weeks ago was in absolute control of every office in the island, is determined to abdicate everything and compel the United States to intervene. In fact every government official from President Palma down is sincerely anxious to force such intervention rather than yield to any one of the terms offered by the Liberal party and those in arms against the government. The Liberal leaders characterize the conduct of the government as treason to the republic.

It is declared on very high authority that intervention in Cuba by the United States is certain. Furthermore, it is expected that the proclamation of intervention will be issued from Oyster Bay.

The letter sent by Taft and Bacon to President Palma and members of the cabinet was lengthy and carefully worded with the intention of arousing the Cuban president's co-operation in a settlement on the terms suggested through appealing to his patriotism. Besides setting forth the terms of the proposed agreement, the commissioners expressed the warmest appreciation of President Palma's well-known life ambition that Cuba continue an independent republic, and appealed to him to do all possible to aid the peace commissioners in carrying out the task set them by President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt cabled President Palma appealing to the latter's patriotism to accept the terms suggested by Taft and Bacon as being the only conditions under which calm political conditions could be restored.

Secretary Taft sent the peace conditions to Senor Mendez Capote, as president of the Moderate party, for consideration by himself and Senor Dolz, president of the senate.

Mendez Capote was directed to advise Taft and Bacon that the Moderates refuse the proffered terms.

President Palma declined to be interviewed. It is known, however, that he contemplates a special session of congress to which he will send the resignations of himself and Mendez Capote.

Senator Dolz said the government might have agreed to a new election had there been no war, but to submit to the elections now would be ridiculous The senator added: "We want peace, and preferable to civil war is intervention. We think the demands of the Liberals unjust, and that the United States commissioners are showing partiality in accepting them."

Manuel Despaione, the administrator of customs, said: "The Liberal terms are impossible. The only way is to fight it out. The government with 10,000 disciplined troops surely will be victorious." Senor Despaione also complained of alleged partiality of the United States commissioners for the Liberals, which view is generally held by the Moderates and government officials.

Senator Zayas, the Liberal leader, said there were nine points of difference between the Liberals and the United States commisisoners, but he regarded these as being easily adjusted. Mr. Taft revised the terms in order to meet the desires of the insurgents and Senor Zayas took a copy of them to the presidio to be considered by the whole committee. There remained two points on which the Liberals insist, one of them being a practical form for the dissolution of armed forces, and the other being general amnesty for all insurgents.

COOL HEADS

Succeed In Restoring Order in the Riot-Ridden City.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26.—Atlanta shows little signs of the turbulent scenes which have been enacted during the past several days. Good citizenship and cooler heads have apparently obtained the mastery, and many prominent men, both white and colored, are using every energy toward bringing the city back to its normal condition, which is almost an accomplished task. The city and suburbs are quiet.

Following the arrest of 257 negroes at Brownville, including Clark university, and the detention of about 100 of these in the county jail, the feeling prevailed that at last peace was restored by a strong show of authority.

Almost simultaneously two negroes were killed in a distant part of the city by three policemen sent to stop their shooting. Four companies of state militia from outside points were ordered here by the governor as matter of precaution rather than from any pressing necessity.

A gathering of business and professional men called for vigorous action by the legislative authorities regarding negro divas and saloons. Resolutions adopted demand that these places be closed and kept closed perpetually. In these demands negro clergymen unite, promising their support of all measures for the common good and their influence with their own people. They asked the protection of the innocent of their own race, as for those of the whites. They were given a vote of thanks for the stand they have taken.

The known dead as a result of the riots number one white man and 18 negroes. To this number might be added Mrs. Robert P. Thompson, white, who dropped dead Monday evening after seeing two negroes shot and beaten in front of her home.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT CLEVELAND—				R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2	*	5	8	1
Philadelphia	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	1	1	

Batteries—Hess and Bemis; Coombs and Berry

AT ST. LOUIS—				R.	H.	E.
St Louis	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	5	11	1
Washington	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	0	4	13	0

Batteries—Glade and Rickey; Smith and Warner.

AT DETROIT—				R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	2	6	11	0
New York	0	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	0	5	11	2

Batteries — Killian and Schmidt; Orth and Kleinow and McGuire.

AT CHICAGO—				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0 0 1 1 0 1 0	*	3	10	1
Boston	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	2	9	1

Batteries—White, Altrock, Walsh and Sullivan and McFarland; Tannehi and Criger.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	86	55	.610	St. L..	71	69	.507
N. Y...	85	56	.603	Det't...	67	73	.479
Cleve..	82	59	.581	Wash..	58	90	.371
Phila...	75	64	.539	Bost...	46	99	.317

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—				R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	—3	7	1	
Philadelphia	2	0 0 0 2 0 0 0	*	4	7	1

Batteries — Leever, Brady and Gibson and Phelps; Sparks and Dooin.

AT BOSTON—				R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0 0 0 0 2 0 1	*	4	10	1
St Louis	0	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1	—3	8	2	

Batteries—Pfeffer and O'Neill; Karger and Marshal.

AT NEW YORK—				R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—1	8	1	
New York	0	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	—2	5	2	

Batteries — Weimer and McLean; McGinnity and Bresnahan.

AT BROOKLYN—				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	—1	7	1
Brooklyn	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	—0	1	1

Batteries — Pfeister and Kling; Strickett and Bergen.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L	P.C.
Chica.	110	34	.764	Cin'ti..	63	83	.432
N. Y..	90	53	.629	Brook..	59	82	.418
Pitts..	88	54	.619	St L...	50	94	.347
Phila..	67	76	.469	Bost...	46	97	.321

Took Big Dose.

Portsmouth, O., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Michael Burns swallowed enough morphine with suicidal intent to kill three persons. She may recover. Jealousy led to the attempt at self-destruction.

Shot His Wife.

Vincennes, Ind, Sept. 26.—John Debord, 30, entered a restaurant at which his wife is employed, shot and killed her. Seeing him enter the woman started to leave the place but Debord fired four shots at her and she fell dead at the door. Debord had been drinking. Immediately after he fired the shots Debord made his escape.

Hannahan Defeated Sargent.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26.—Grand Master John J. Hannahan of Peoria, Ill., was re-elected by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen over Frank P. Sargent, the vote being 355 to 290.

Different Medicine.

Mr. Courtney (flatteringly)—I had the blues when I came here tonight, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine. Miss Fisher's Little Brother—Yes, father himself says she'll be a drug in the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon.

A Deadly Weapon.

The gentle wave of a lace edged handkerchief has carried more poor fellows to their doom than the mighty breakers of the sea.—Exchange.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.—Solon.

BAILEY STANDS ON HIS RECORD

No Apology to Offer For Acting as Counsel For Corporations.

HIS RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

Spirited Reply to Political Enemies Made by the Texas Senator, Who Declares That the Present Furore Is an Echo of His Campaign Six Years Ago.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26.—A spirited reply to his critics was issued here by Senator Joeph W. Bailey. It is a long statement, from which the following excerpts are taken:

"The Democrats of Texas have not forgotten," says Mr. Bailey, "that this same kind of a fight was made on me when I was first elected to the senate six years ago. After I had won the senatorship in a fair contest before the people, a coterie of dissatisfied politicians made a desperate attempt to defeat my election by the legislature. The present agitation was largely inaugurated by the same men, with some outside assistance, and is predicated on exactly the same transactions.

"The first step in this campaign of malevolence and detraction was to have a purported interview with Roger Sullivan of Illinois assailing me sent broadcast over the country Mr. Sullivan promptly denounced that interview as a falsehood.

"The next step was to circulate the falsehood that the Tennessee railroad properties, for which I am attorney, belong to the Standard Oil company. Some of the men who are circulating that story know, and all of them could have learned with very little inquiry, that the Standard Oil company had no interest in or connection with these properties, and that they were owned by H. C. Pierce, J. C. Van Blarcom, W. H. Thompson and many other leading business men of St. Louis. The municipality of Nashville itself, in order to provide her people additional and competing railroad facilities, subscribed for $1,000,000 of the stock of the railroad. The railroad had passed through one receivership and was on the verge of another when I was called into the case. I accepted the employment and performed exactly the same kind of service that would have been expected of any other reputable lawyer. The statement so industriously circulated by some that I 'put $13,000,000 worth of securities in my pocket to do with them as I pleased' is little less than ridiculous. I did not have $13 worth of securities in my pockets. Every dollar's worth of bonds of that railroad company were pledged for its indebtedness and it was my task to prevent those who held them from enforcing their liens and sacrificing the securities at a forced sale. That I succeeded in doing this is a matter of great satisfaction to me, as it was to my clients.

"The third step in the process was to pretend that the testimony given by Mr. Pierce disclosed a secret employment of me in connection with those properties. The employment was perfectly proper, and such as any reputable lawyer would have accepted without the slightest hesitation. Not only that, but the newspapers of this state, together with those of St. Louis and Nashville, contained repeated references to those properties and my connection with them. There was never the least attempt to conceal my attorneyship for those properties, nor was there the least reason why it should be concealed. The objection to my employment as the attorney of those properties must proceed upon the theory that a man in public life has no right to pursue any private business, and such a doctrine, if applied to me and to all offices, would reduce the life of this country to a point where only rich men or rascals could afford to accept an office.

"The Congressional Record will show that during my 15 years—first in the house and then in the senate—I have spoken and voted on every important question, and my most malignant enemy can not point to a single speech or vote in the interest of my clients and against the interest of my constituents."

Plans to Transfer Troops.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Plans for the transfer of troops from the United States to Cuba in the event of the failure of Secretary Taft's mission to bring about a peaceful solution of the trouble in the island republic have been completed. Negotiations are under way for the acquisition of merchant steamers to be used as transports. Additional warships will reach Cuba within a few days and will be ready to land marines if necessary before regular troops awaiting orders can be moved. Should armed intervention come these forces will undoubtedly form the vanguard of the invading army.

Named No Ticket.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 26. — The Republican state executive committee at a meeting here decided not to nominate a state ticket this year. Charles Scott of Montgomery, national Republican committeeman for Alabama, who was recently announced as a candidate for governor, declared that it was inopportune to make the race. A resolution was adopted condemning any tendency to rebel against the constituted party authority.

OHIO BRIEFS.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State. Campaign Committee.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—In addition to himself, Malloy and Burdell, officers of the Republican campaign committee, Chairman Dick appointed the following to serve as members of the committee: A. D. Alderman, Marietta; J. D. Bemis, Fremont; W. C. Bishop, Batavia; W. G. Bowland, Columbus; P. J. Brady, Cleveland; John B Clingerman, Springfield; William Copeland, Cincinnati; C. K. Davis, Glenroy; John H. Fitch, Youngstown; Julius Fleischmann. Cincinnati; W. T. Francis, Chicago; H. F. Hancher, Caldwell; F. H. Haserot, Cleveland; G. D. Heisey, Newark; H. H. Hollenbeck, Chardon; Malcolm Jennings, Lancaster; R. P. Kennedy, Bellefontaine; Alex Kiskadden, Tiffin; T H. McConica, Findlay; W. E. Marsh, Akron; C. J. Mattern, Dayton; W. B. Morey, Wapakoneta; D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro; R. R. Nevin, Dayton; E P. Nichols, Medina; F. V. Owen, Mount Vernon; F. P. Riegle, Bowling Green; L. C. Sedgwick, Martin's Ferry; F. W. Treadway, Cleveland; John B. White, Bryan.

Attempt to Destroy Trestle.

Cleveland, O, Sept. 26.—An alleged plot to destroy the Nickel Plate trestle in this city was reported to the police. An infernal machine containing 22 sticks of dynamite, equipped with four dry batteries, fuses and a clock set for 3 a. m., was found by a switchman and turned over to the railroad officials, who later gave it to the police. It is alleged that dynamite was thrown from the platform of a Nickel Plate passenger train about 2 a. m., but failed to explode. That repeated concussions did not explode the bomb is ascribed to the fact that it was heavily wrapped in rags. This is the second alleged attempt to destroy the trestle.

Second Trial.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 26.—For the second time Isaac Sheeley will be placed on trial Dec. 3 on the indictment of complicity of dynamiting the bulkhead of the St. Marys reservoir. Sheeley was given a trial last spring lasting several weeks. The jury failed to arrive at a verdict. Sheeley, together with a number of other well-known farmers, was arrested on a confession of Riley Colton and Park Wright, who are serving sentence of five years each in the Ohio state penitentiary for the offense. They allege that they were hired to do the work by Sheeley and others.

Fagin Before Grand Jury.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26.—At his own request United States Marshal Vivian J. Fagin was summoned and went before the grand jury. The jury last Saturday investigated charges filed by the election board against Fagin, and it is presumed he went before the body in connection with those charges and made counter charges against his accusers. Fagin was closeted with the grand jury nearly an hour, and on emerging from the jury room said: "This thing is not through yet, and before it is there will be five or six people indicted for perjury."

May Survive.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—Despite the fact that both jugular vein and windpipe are cut through, the result of an attempt on his own life, Isaac Schaub, a peddler, lies in a hospital with the chances in favor of his recovery. His condition is very critical, but unless complications set in physicians expect his recovery. Ill health is supposed to have led to his attempt to take his own life.

Drowned In Lard Can.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26 — Mabel Comber, the 14-months-old child of Charles Comber, was drowned by falling headlong in a large lard can filled with water. The child was playing with a tin cup and dropping it into the can, endeavored to get it out, with the result that the child fell headlong into the can and was drowned before the mother could reach it.

Husband's Deed.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 26. — Adam Hage, white, found William Edwards, colored, in company with his (Hage's) wife. Hage, who is an invalid, fired two barrels of a shotgun at Edward's head at short range Half of his face was practically blown off. Edwards was taken to Mercy hospital in a dying condition. Hage was arrested.

Individual Water Cups.

Urbana, O., Sept. 26.—Hereafter children who drink in the public schools of Urbana must have their own individual cups. This is the anti-germ edict of the board of education. No cups are placed at the drinking places, and if the pupil has forgotten to bring his cup he must go thirsty.

Candidates For Congress.

Cincinnati, O, Sept 26.—The Hamilton county Democrats nominated Thomas Bentham in the First district and John Meyer in the Second district for congress. The Republican nominee for re-election in the First district is Congressman Longworth.

Magoon Leaves Panama.

Panama, Sept. 26.—Charles E. Magoon, the retiring minister of the United States at Panama, left here for Washington.

HUGHES STOCK WAS BOOMED

Lieutenant Governor Bruce Made a Game Fight For It.

BLACK WOULD NOT HAVE IT

So the Convention at Saratoga Resumed Business Today With the Lists Open to All Comers In the Gubernatorial Sweepstakes—Declation Against Mob Law.

Saratoga, Sept. 26.—The lists were still open for entries in the gubernatorial sweepstakes when the Republican convention was called to order today for its second session.

The first session of the convention was harmonious and comparatively uneventful. Two episodes, however, occasioned some comment and amusement. One was a brief passage between State Chairman Odell, presiding, and Representative Herbert Parsons, heading the New York county delegation; the other was the interruption of Temporary Chairman Driscoll's attack on William R. Hearst by a young man standing before the front row of delegates, who exclaimed that Mr. Hearst had "sacrificed all." This

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

was hardly noticed, but he repeated in a loud voice that Mr. Hearst had "sacrificed $15,000,000." The delegates were indignant and the man was ejected.

Still another incident out of the ordinary was the adoption of a resolution deploring race hatred and mob law at home or abroad. The resolution attracted attention because it was presented by a colored delegate, Charles W. Anderson, deputy collector of revenue at New York, an "additional member" of the state committee. Anderson asked unanimous consent to offer the resolution. By this time the delegates had come to realize that the resolution applied not only to lynching and mob violence affecting the negro race, represented by Anderson, but also to anti-Jewish rioting in Russia, and there was a clamor for its reception. Chairman Odell put the question and the resolution was adopted amid cheers.

After Governor Higgins announced his withdrawal as a candidate for renomination a boom was started for former Governor Frank S. Black. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was lieutenant governor with Black, and others, backed the boom. Odell declared for Black as a compromise candidate, but Black positively declined to take it. It is known that President Roosevelt favored Hughes.

A large proportion of the delegates favored Lieutenant Governor Bruce, and Herbert Parsons was almost alone in his advocacy of Hughes.

Neither of the two United States senators, Platt and Depew, who have attended every Republican state convention for years are present.

BOLIVAR MAKERS

Released as They Were Not Violating United States Coinage Laws.

New York, Sept. 26.—Captain Joe E. Boynton of South America and Lewis M. Thompson, a lawyer of this city, were discharged from custody by a United States commissioner before whom they were arraigned on charge of having in their possession hubs and dies for the reproduction of the "bolivar" silver dollar of Venezuela. Counsel for the defendants contended that the federal statutes made a distinction between the possession of dies to counterfeit United States coins and the money of another country, arguing that proof must be established that it was intended to engage in the counterfeiting within the jurisdiction of the United States. The prisoners showed that they planned to make their coins in the delta of the Orinoco in South America

Was Wealthy Hoosier Merchant.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 26.—Captain Richard L. Lesson, 80, who owned large department stores in this city and Alexandria, died following a surgical operation. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Loyal Legion. His estate is valued at $1,000,000.

FIELD DIVIDED

And Hearst Gained Recruits From Hostile Delegations.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Owing to protracted work of the committees there was considerable delay in calling the Democratic convention to order today to receive reports and nominate a ticket.

Before the convention reassembled it was the concensus of opinion that William R. Hearst, nominee of the Independence league, would be nominated for governor on the first ballot.

Hearst gained control of the three important committees appointed at the first session of the convention, the committee on contested seats in 20 districts, involving 60 votes; the committee on platform and resolutions and the committee on permanent organization.

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who brought to Buffalo an enthusiastic delegation of supporters for Justice William Gaynor of Brooklyn, was unable to convince Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and others that Gaynor would accept the Democratic nomination and remain in the field against the Republican nominee and against Hearst as the nominee of the Independence league.

After W. T Jerome retired from the race at the conference of anti-Hearst men, an attempt was made to consolidate the opposition to Hearst in the final effort to defeat Hearst.

In announcing their decision to support Hearst a number of Democrats stated that they reached this decision not because of any conversion to all the ideas Hearst represents, but because they feel that under the existing circumstances he was the strongest candidate before the convention. Men who bitterly fought Hearst in years gone by announced their intention to vote for him, though they declared they would not retract any statements made in the past.

The second day's session does not go through with all the smoothness that characterized the brief session Tuesday, when in less than half an hour all the preliminaries of temporary organization were disposed of. Lewis Nixon of New York, the temporary chairman, made an appeal for harmony, which was applauded.

Demoniacal Deed.

South Bend, Ind, Sept. 26.—A. R. Ludwig of Mishawaka killed his wife by pouring gasoline over her body and applying a match. He then set fire to the family residence and killed himself.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Plain City, O., voted dry by 67 majority. Voted dry two years ago.

City council of Chicago adopted a resolution favoring establishment of postal savings banks by the United States.

Colonel Isaac R. Hill of Newark, O., an assistant doorkeeper of the lower house of congress 35 years, died at Washington.

During the year ending June 30, 1905, there were 9,703 people killed and 86,008 injured by railways in the United States.

While hunting Pulujanes at night a company of infantry by mistake fired on scouts on the island of Leyte, Philippines. No casualties.

Interior of Joseph Leiter's Ziegler colliery near Duquoin, Ill, is burning. Fire can't be quenched for several days and will do heavy damage.

The Lumbermen's Tool company plant, the Wellman handle factory and the Wellman electric light plant burned at South Boardman, Mich. Loss $50,000, with small insurance.

A posse of constables armed with shotguns is scouring the river hills of Peach Bottom township in search of Charles Jamison, colored, charged with an assault on Mrs. George Johnson at York, Pa.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $3 75@5 95, cows, $2 70@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35, bulls $2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 60@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 50@5 75; lambs, $6 00@7 65, yearlings, $5 75@6 00. Calves —$3 00@8 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 60@6 75, medium to good heavy, $6 30@6 40, butcher weights, $6 65@6 75; good to choice mixed, $6 40@6 60; packing, $5 75@6 50, pigs, $5 80@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74@74¼c. Oats—No. 2, 32¾@33c. Corn—No. 2, 47¼@47½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@6 25; shipping steers, $4 75@5 25; butcher cattle, $4 75@5 00; heifers, $3 25@5 00; fat cows and bulls, $2 25@4 00; milkers and springers, $36 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 35; wethers, $6 75@7 00; mixed, $5 00@5 25; ewes, $5 00@5 25; spring lambs, $5 00@8 00. Calves—Best, $8 00@ 875. Hogs—Heavies, $6 95@7 00; Yorkers and mediums, $7 00@7 05, pigs, $6 75@6 85; roughs, $5 25@5 85; stags, $4 00@5 00.

PITTSBURG—Cattle Choice, $5 65@5 90; prime, $5 40@5 60, tidy butchers', $4 65@5 00; heifers, $2 50@4 25; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 75; fresh cows and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 60@5 75; good mixed, $5 25@5 50, lambs, $4 50@7 65. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 85@6 90, mediums, $7 00@7 05; heavy Yorkers, $7 00; light Yorkers, $6 85@6 95, pigs, $6 70@6 80.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No 2 red, 74@75c Corn—No. 2 mixed, 48@49½c Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Lard—$8 40. Bulk meats—$9 00. Bacon—$10 25 Hogs—$6 60@6 75. Cattle—$2 00@5 40. Sheep—$2 50@4 75. Lambs—$4 25@7 50.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34@34¼c; X, 31@32c; No. 1, 40@41c; No 2, 33@39c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine washed, 36@37c; delaine unwashed, 28@29c; Kentucky and Indiana combing ¾-blood, 33@35c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 74½c; corn, 50c; oats, 35½c; rye, 59½c; cloverseed, $7 97.

NEW YORK—Wheat No. 2 red, 78¾c. Corn—No. 2, 57c. Oats—Mixed, 37c.

ARMY ACTIVE

Making Arrangements For Campaign In Cuba—Marines Augmented.

Washington, Sept. 26.—No surprise is felt here over the latest developments in Cuba

Both naval and army officers seemed to lose all hope of a peaceful settlement of Cuban difficulties after the receipt of last night's dispatches.

So far preparations for trouble which may come about in Cuba have been largely carried on by the navy, but the army shares activity of the navy department. Although army officers seem to regard intervention by the United States in Cuba as inevitable, it is not believed that the army will take immediate part in bringing about peace.

It can be asserted on excellent authority that no orders looking to the mobilization of troops have been received at the war department. Every bureau of the department is humming with the work of preparation for any difficulty that may arise. Troops have been selected for possible service in Cuba and arrangements have been completed for their transportation from their present posts to ports on the Atlantic seaboard, where they will embark if ordered to Cuba.

The navy department decided to send 1,500 more marines to Cuba to augment the forces already there.

Orders were first issued for 1,000 marines from the various stations along the Atlantic coast to proceed to Cuba, but following dispatches from Secretary Taft indicating that he has little hope of an amicable settlement of troubles in Cuba, 500 additional marines from the North Atlantic fleet were instructed to prepare for Cuban service. In addition to the marines there will be 2,000 more bluejackets sent to Cuba. As there are 1,200 marines in Cuba and over 5,000 bluejackets when the vessels sailing this week arrive in Havana, the United States will be ready to land a force of more than 7,000 on Cuban soil.

Ancient Glass.

In the Slade collection at the British museum in London the most ancient specimen of pure glass the date of which can be approximately fixed is a small lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty. That is to say, at a period which may be moderately placed at more than 2,000 years B. C. glass was made with a skill which shows that the art was far from new.—London Telegraph.

Puzzled.

The distinguished alienist looked worried. "No," he said to the reporter, "I can't give you an opinion as to the sanity of the prisoner." "But surely you have considered the case?" "It isn't that," replied the alienist; "but, you see, each side has sent me a retainer, and as these are the same amounts I am, of course, in temporary doubt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Cautious Doctor.

"Doctor, something is the matter with me. Sometimes my mind is a perfect blank, and my memory constantly fails me. I wish you would treat me."

"I will. But in view of the peculiar nature of your case I shall want my fee in advance."

Inebriety and the Eating of Fruit.

There is but one sure cure for the drinking disease or habit, and that is the simplest of all. The cure consists in eating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriety that ever afflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw a man or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly enmity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. One will surely destroy the other.—What to Eat.

Woman's Brain.

Because woman has a smaller brain mass than man it does not by any means follow that she has an inferior or smaller intellect. I smile the quiet Socratic smile when I hear men declare that women have not equal intelligence with men. It is a position that no man can seriously maintain.—Dr. Emil Reich.

Going to a Lecture.

Jaggsby (2 a. m.)—I shay, offisher, is thish—hic—Blank street? Policeman—Yes. Jaggsby—Wish you'd—hic—d'rect me to 411. Goin' to—hic—'tend lecture there. Policeman—What! Attend a lecture at this hour of the morning? Jaggsby—Yes. Thash's where I—hic—live, an' I'm married. Shee?—Chicago News.

His Size.

Cholly Nowitt — D'ye know, Miss Smart, though I've only just met you, there seems to be a sort of intellectual sympathy between us. You know just how to appeal to my tastes, you see. Are you a literary woman? Dolly Smart—No; I'm a kindergarten teacher.

Answer Easy.

Nurse (to fond mother of celebrated musical prodigy)—Please, mum, is Master Willy to 'ave 'is morning sleep or go on wiv 'is Sixteenth Symphony?—Punch.

If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small.—Book of Proverbs.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fink, of State street, a son.

J. S. Coxey, of Mt Vernon, was a visitor in the city Monday evening.

Miss Virgie Shanklin, of West Lebanon, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Douglass, in Park street.

Mrs. Amanda Seese, of New Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Koontz in Columbian Heights.

There were 1,600 accidents reported in Ohio fact ries last year, with 65 fatal. The number the previous year was 1,268.

Rolland Humphrey, a newsboy living in State street, fell and broke his arm while playing in a neighbor's yard Tuesday evening.

Mrs. James A. Hamilton, of Orrville, spent Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Williams, in McLain street.

Carl E. Getz, who is in the employ of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company, has been transferred from Boomer, W. Va , to Dillonvale, O.

Mrs. John Ginther, of Waterloo, Canada, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Henry, in Thorn street, and her son, John Ginther, in East Oak street.

An aerie of Eagles was instituted at Minerva, Monday evening, and during the present week lodges will be instituted at Lisbon, Leetonia and Malvern

Mrs. James Cullen and son Ray, of Forest avenue, left Wednesday morning for Newcomerstown, O., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Beiter.

Mr. and Mrs Edward Christman and their house guest, Mrs. French, have gone to Toledo to spend a few days. Mr. Christman will attend the Knights Templars conclave.

The Rev. James Joseph Farrell, of St. Mary's Catholic church, Akron, died Saturday. He was in charge of a church in Alliance a few years ago and went to Akron in 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Klein and Mrs. J. W. Cameron and son Chester spent Saturday and Sunday at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mead, near Creston, O.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, officiated at the marriage of Miss Allie Bixler and Mr. Leroy Dreese, of Canton, at St. Paul's parsonage at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The case in which Benjamin Bailey, of Dalton, Isaac Bailey, of Massillon, and others are interested regarding the settlement of an estate has been set for hearing in Justice Bell's court on October 1.

Miss Grace Bordner gave a kitchen shower at her home in Chester street, Monday evening, in honor of Miss Sadie Schrag, whose marriage to Vernon Rink will occur in the near future. Lunch was served.

Under the new salary law, it is no longer optional with the county treasurer to extend the time within which taxes can be paid without a delinquent charge. The taxes must be paid on or before December 20 and June 20

It is important for the public to know that all leather post cards containing writing on the message side must be stampt with a two-cent stamp. The one cent post card rate applies only to post cards made of pasteboard.

The Aunt Hannah Bed Association realized $65 on the buffet which it disposed of at the Bee Hive Saturday evening. H. O. Sterl, of 31 Locust street, now owns the buffet. The proceeds will go towards the re-endowment of the free bed at the Mt. Airy hospital.

At the dedicatory exercises of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Orrville, Sunday, it was announced that of the total cost of $16,000, more than $10,000 remained to be raised. In an hour and a half $1,000 of this was subscribed and the rest was given in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hess were given a kitchen shower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hess, in East Main street, Monday evening, by thirty friends. The distribution of the gifts afforded much amusement, which was followed by cards. A lunch was served after the game.

Samuel Ross, electrician and lineman in the employ of the Wooster Electric Light Company, met death instantly a little after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Just how the unfortunate workman met his death is no known, only that he came in contact with the deadly current and was electrocuted.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is threatening the village of Richville and the region immediately south. So far there are ten cases. All those who are suffering with the disease were taken down at about the same time, and it is supposed that they were poisoned by drinking water from a spring which had been contaminated.

Mrs. Clara Marsh, a young widow, and a student at Oberlin, was fatally hurt Monday while out horseback riding. Mrs. Marsh was riding with Miss Florence Storey, the other day, when Miss Storey was thrown and killed. Mrs. Marsh was riding Monday morning when her horse reared and fell to the pavement. She was unable to get away and fell under the animal.

M. D. Ratchford, state labor commissioner, has been informed by James A. Robinson, of the Canton Central Labor Union, that goods manufactured by convicts at the Stark county workhouse are not labeled "prison made," as required by law. If the allegations are well founded prosecution thru the attorney general's office is possible under the new statutes.

Mrs John Alexander McEwen, of Nashville, Tenn., has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ethel McEwen, to Mr. William A. Ulman, formerly of Massillon, now of New York. The ceremony is to occur at the First Presbyterian church, Nashville, at 8 o clock Wednesday evening, October 10, and is to be followed by a reception at Mrs. McEwen's residence, 2023 Hayes street.

A dispatch from Wooster says: Edward Cady, of Mt. Eaton, who was charged by Assistant State Fire Marshal Deweese, of Massillon, with being the person who started the fire that consumed the Lucas Inn and other property at Mt. Eaton last April, was discharged after a hearing before Mayor M. M. Van Nest Tuesday afternoon. Fire Marshal Deweese failed to produce tangible and convincing evidence against Cady.

W. P Walter left Tuesday for Conneaut, where he will at once take up the duties of assistant collector of customs. He has been a clerk in the Massillon postoffice several years. At a civil service examination in Cleveland some time ago, Mr Walter received a grade that placed him fourth in the list of eligible persons, who may accept federal positions. Included in the list of eligible positions are the custom houses at United States ports.

John A. King, of Toledo, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Massillon and vicinity for the past month or more, returned home Sunday. Mr. King, who is' seventy years of age, was born near Justus, and for a time was a resident of this city. Forty years ago he moved from here to Henry county, this state, and lived there until eleven years ago, when he moved to Toledo. Mr. King is a brother of Mrs. Samuel Beatty.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lucas, of Mt. Eaton, are about to put up a new structure on the site of the famous Lucas inn, destroyed by fire last spring. The design is a tasteful one furnisht by Mr. Lucas' nephew, George Nimmons, a Chicago architect. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas hope to be in their new home and ready for business by the summer of 1907. In the meantime they are receiving guests in the former postoffice building.

The funeral of the late William Schrom, who was killed by a live wire at the corner of Mill and North streets Friday evening, was held from St. Timothy' church at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Craft officiating. Three hymns, "Angel of Jesus," "Abide With Me" and "Jerusalem the Golden," were sung by the full vested boy choir of the church, of which the deceased was a member. The boy was buried in his choir vestments. The pall bearers were Fred Rider, Ernest Weirich, John Graze, Fred Swanson, Carl Atwater and Frank Wood. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Miss Grace Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers, of 189 East Tremont street, and Mr. John Fritz, of this city, were married at 8:30 Tuesday morning at St. Mary's church, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Fath, of Cleveland, the bride's cousin. Albert Boerngen was best man. The bride wore a gown of white Paris muslin and a white chiffon hat. She carried a white prayer book. The maid of honor wore white swiss with a white hat, and carried pink asters. A wedding breakfast at the home of the groom's mother followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz will spend their honeymoon in Pittsburg, and upon their return to Massillon will be at home at 116 Front street

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. Edward English was held from the family residence, 93 Henry street, at 1.45 o clock and at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Wesley M. E church, the Rev. V. W. Wagar, assisted by the Rev N. E. Moffit, officiating. Several hymns were sung by a quartet including Mrs. Bethard Bowsher, of Canton, Miss Bessie Meek, Orrin Hankins and the Rev. V. W Wagar. The pall bearers were Charles Evans, John Thompson, Alexander Watts, L. C. Spidle, Malcolm Biddle and Charles Brown. The Misses Lucile Beckley, Rhea Mizer, Maud Cochran, Gladys Hoover, Marguerite Hollinger, Nellie Kimble, Marie Vogt and Ethel Groff served as flower girls. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Next Saturday, September 29, From Massillon $3.55.

Round trip to Pittsburgh Exposition (including admission to Exposition) over Pennsylvania Lines.

It pays to try our want columns

GROCERY STORE DAMAGED BY FIRE

The Snyder Grocery Company Suffers Loss.

TRAMPS BLAMED FOR THE FIRE.

Fire Extinguished Before the Building was Damaged to Any Great Extent, but Part of the Stock of Goods was Ruined.

At 12 o'clock, Monday night, a fire broke out in the basement under the store room occupied by the Snyder Grocery company, 403 South Erie street, which, but for its timely discovery, would have endangered several lives as well as the total loss to the owners of the building and the grocery store. The fire started in some boxes in the basement, which was used as a warehouse and had already begun to make headway when the smoke began to pour into the sleeping apartment of Thomas Ledger, up stairs, awakening him. An alarm was turned in from box 17, the Central and the West Side departments responding. By the time the firemen arrived it looked as tho the building and its contents were doomed, as the fire was eating its way over to a gasoline tank which was situated in the far end of the basement. The flames were finally extinguisht without much damage to the building, altho part of the stock of goods was ruined by the smoke. The building is owned by Thomas Ledger, who, with his family, live up stairs, while the Snyder Grocery company occupies the first floor and the basement.

The origin of the fire is not known, altho it is thot to be the work of some tramps, who were seen shortly afterwards with many boxes of salmon going down the Wheeling & Lake Erie tracks as fast as they possibly could. The supposition is that they broke into the basement and set fire to some paper in the boxes by dropping a lighted match after they had secured what they were after After the fire had been put out, it was found that the cellar door had been left open by some one. The amount of the damage is not known.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

Applications Must be Made to Common Pleas Court.

After Wednesday the probate court will be stript of the power to issue naturalization papers, and all persons who desire to become citizens of the United States will have to make application under the new law which becomes effective that day.

By the provisions of the new law a petition making application to become a citizen of this country will have to be filed with the clerk of the courts in the alien's own hand writing. This petition will be posted in a conspicuous place, and it will have to remain posted for thirty days before a hearing will be had before the common pleas court. The law provides that the applicant must read and write English. It must also be stated whether the applicant is married or single, and in the case of the former the applicant must give his wife's name, and if they have children give these facts also.

The cost of becoming an American citizen will also advance, for under the new law the fee for both first and second papers will jump from $5 to $7.

OPEN DOOR FOR CUBA.

European Powers Not Worried Over the Question.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The intimations contained in dispatches that the owners are about to engage in negotiations with the view of taking united action to induce the United States to recognize the principle of the open door in Cuba in the event of an American protectorate or the annexation of the island, finds no confirmation here. On the contrary, the foreign office declares specifically nothing of the sort has been suggested from any quarter. The government of France assumes that the United States is acting in perfect good faith and with the sole object of restoring order, and is thus replying to the inquiries of French merchants who are manifesting anxiety about their status should Cuba fall under the domination of the United States. Nevertheless, the French government also assumes that should the United States find it necessary to intervene and annex the island, there will be no discrimination against foreign commercial interests.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the W. & L. E.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ELTON.

Elton, Sept. 25.—Calvin Hensel and family, of Smoketown, visited at the home of Edward Swihart on Sunday.

Miss Eva Boughman, of Canal Fulton, was at her home here on Sunday.

Melvin Boughman is on the sick list at present. He has symptoms of typhoid fever.

M. L. Boughman has commenced housekeeping on his farm, east of town.

Clement Gallatin finisht sawing lumber on the Shetler farm Monday.

Mrs. Millie Harrold, of Massillon, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Baughman this week.

Genoa, Sept 26.—The farmers hereabouts have commenced cutting corn. They say it is a good crop and of extra quality.

Frank Rutter, wife and children, of Canton, visited at Alvin Roush's residence on Sunday.

Quite a number of cases of typhoid fever are reported thru our vicinity.

Charles Edington is engaged in filling the engine at the mine on Oscar Bouman's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer, of Bolivar, visited at Fred Marchand's residence on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Bille has returned home from Mt. Eaton, where she was called by the death of her mother, Mrs. Shaufter.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, Sept. 26.—The Sonnenberg school began Monday, with David Baxter as teacher.

The Misses Bertha and Susan Moser are attending the high school at Canton.

Mrs. Sarah Zurcher returned home Saturday to Peoria, Ill., after visiting friends and relatives here for several weeks.

John Faib has moved his sawmill to John Amstutz's woods to saw out lumber for a new church for the Sonnenberg members, which is to be built next summer.

Judith Lehman, of Bluffton, O., is here visiting her brother, Peter Lehman.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. John Barr, of Brazil, Ind., circulated among their friends of twenty-eight years ago last week and noted many changes during that time.

Mrs. David Johns and Mrs. Mordecai Davis, of Massillon, spent part of this week at Newman, the guests of the Findley family.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention, held at the chapel last Sunday afternoon and evening, was well attended at both sessions. The program was completely arranged and well rendered. The addresses of I. F. Sours, of Granville, and the Rev. Ellen King, of Smithville, were highly appreciated by the audience. The next convention will be held in the Reformed church at Canal Fulton some time in December.

The Rev. H. D. Allen, L.L D., of Wooster, will hold services in the Newman Baptist church on Thursday evening, October 4. Everybody is invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Maxwell, of Bay City, Mich., were Newman visitor last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs Robert Ralston.

Thomas Morgan, of Wilmot, began teaching school in district No. 8 last Monday morning.

Mrs. Mary Davis is suffering from a sprained ankle, caused by a misstep last Saturday evening.

W. L. Dehoff, of the Massillon brick yard, spent several days with his mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, who had been on the sick list, but is now better.

We are pleased to note that the 12 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus O. Young, who was taken to the Mt Airy hospital three weeks ago and operated on for appendicitis, is now a the family home, fully recovered from the operation. Dr. Gans, of Massillon, had charge of the case.

Mrs. Mary Weidner and son Calvert have returned home from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. George Williams, at Denver, Col.

For Thin, Poor Blood

You can trust a medicine tested 60 years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the strongest Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

But even this grand old medicine cannot do its best work if the liver is inactive and the bowels constipated. For the best possible results, you should take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills while taking the Sarsaparilla. The liver will quickly respond, and so will the bowels.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Sept. 27.—Mrs. S. W. Zopp is on the sick list.

Lawrence Owens, of Dalton, has bought the Thomas property, west of town.

Frank Master, of Alliance, visited his parents in this town, Monday.

The blind Hoffman brothers gave a concert at the M. E. church Tuesday evening. The excellent program of songs and music was enjoyed by a large audience.

Miss Mabel Featherinhgam is visiting relatives in Michigan.

W. P. Davis is thinking of moving to Youngstown in the near future.

Miss Blanche Featheringham is visiting at Bergholz.

Our schools will open the first Monday in October.

OBITUARY.

HAZEL MAY WILLIAMS.

Hazel May Williams, aged 4 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Williams, 64 State street, died at the family home at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Death was due to convulsions. The funeral was held from the residence at 12 o'clock Monday noon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. SUSANA ALLEN.

Mrs. Susana Allen, aged 81 years died at the Massillon state hospital, Tuesday morning, of exhaustion. The body was sent Tuesday evening to Newton Falls, where interment was made today.

MRS. ROSA COURTNEY.

Mrs. Rosa Courtney, aged 45 years, died at the family residence, 248 Duncan street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to liver trouble. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. The deceased is survived by her husband, Owen Courtney, and two sons, John and Richard Courtney, of this city. She is also survived by her aged mother, Mrs. Mary Healey; four sisters, Mrs. Edward Deddridge and Mrs. George Murray, of Cleveland and Mrs. John H. Williams and Miss Ethel Healey, of Massillon; and three brothers, Joseph, Samuel and Alger Healey. Mrs. Courtney had been ailing for the past seven months, but the trouble did not become of a serious nature until a week ago Saturday, when she was compelled to take to her bed. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

CANNON ACCUSES BRYAN.

Says That He Seeks Only Self-Aggrandizement.

Kansas City, Mo , Sept. 26.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was the principal speaker last night at a Republican meeting which opened the congressional campaign here. Speaker Cannon devoted much of his speech to William J. Bryan, saying:

"If it were not that I believe Mr Bryan to be honest in his opinions, I would say that in reversing his position on great national policies he has sought only his own political advantage. The prince of phrasemakers and one of the most eloquent orators in the republic, he uses his mighty force to play for position for himself. After the splendid record of President Roosevelt and the American congress, Mr. Bryan asks you for action at the polls that will make the Sixtieth congress Democratic, that the last two years of his administration shall be compelled to mark time. For what? That the peerless leader may again make the race for the presidency."

SIGNS POINT TO HEARST.

Will be Nominee for Governor of New York.

Buffalo, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—The Democratic state convention, scheduled to meet at 11 o'clock, was postponed until 2 this afternoon, as several committees are not ready to report. The indications are that Hearst will be nominated for governor.

3 p. m.—After a brief session this afternoon the convention adjourned until 6:30 this evening.

SULTAN'S TIME SHORT.

Disease Will Prove Fatal Within a Year.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The Temps says it learns from an absolutely unquestionable source that the latest consultations of medical advisers of the sultan of Turkey establisht the fact that Abdul Hamid was suffering from cancer of the kidney. This malady, the paper says, does not permit of an operation being performed and is usually fatal within a year.

MARINES ON THE MOVE.

Ordered to Proceed to Havana Immediately.

Washington, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press).—Colonel Littleton Walter, of the marine corps, has been ordered to proceed at once to Havana to make preparations for the direction of movements of marines ordered to Cuba. The marines at Pensacola have been ordered to take the first available steamer for Havana.

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The New Autumn Styles in Merchandise now ready for your choosing at this store

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and convince yourself as others already have, that nowhere in the city are they showing as pretty a line of Women's Ready to-Wear Garments and Misses' and Children's Coats as you will find at The Old Reliable Coat and Suit house.

DRESS GOODS

Silks, Trimmings and Best Linings and The Ladies Home Journal Patterns to guide you for "correct dressing" this Fall and Winter.

None in town like our Laces, all linen, your choice .....5c yd.

"Mentor" Comfort Underwear

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In September, October Northwest, West, Southwest, South

If interested ask F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Dress Goods Section

The new Fall and Winter Dress goods are very different this season than heretofore. The finest materials, such as Broadcloths and French Serges are shown in the most beautiful rich shades in Plaids, Checks and Novelties. There is scarcely a material made either in weave or color but what can be had at our dress goods counter — as large and well selected stock as can be found in any city. The leading shades are brown, green, blues and DK reds.

One full line of New Broadcloth in all the leading shades, as extra good quality at $1.00 yd.

Unusual Large Showing of the New Silks and Materials for Dressy Wear

The new Silks are all on display and you will see the latest styles of this season. Plaids are shown among the most prominent fashions for Suit and Waists. We have a complete line at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yd

We are also showing a big line of Dress Silks in Plain Taffetas, Louisines, Peau DeCyne and a good selection of neat figures and checks, prices..... 75c to $1.25 yd

For evening gowns we are showing a pretty line of the new All-Over Laces, Fancy Nets, Esprit and Plain Nets in white and colors with laces. Insertings and Fancy Trimmings to match.

Beautiful Pastel Shades of Chiffon Broadcloth with trimmings to match for Dressy Dinner Gowns

Autumn Opening

Begins Tomorrow and continues Friday and Saturday

Millinery and Garments

A real Fashion Show of the proper styles for the season's wear.

The Bee Hive

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JUST A FARMER

By FRANK H. SWEET

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"WHAT'S your notion 'bout goin' to town, Sairy?" And Farmer Lish Hopkins paused at the door, his shoulders still humping for a position inside the coat that was beginning to strain across the back. "Suit ye to a T, hey; wouldn't it, Sairy?"

"Well, no. I don't guess so today, Lish," was the placid answer. "It's ben my bakin' day, an' now I've got to black up the stove an' wash the floor. Ye'd have to wait too long for me to git ready."

"Oh, I don't mean today!" with a grin. "I mean move up for good an' all. Sell the farm an' be town folks like the best o' 'em. I'd go into business, an' ye'd be so ye could have comp'ny an' see somebody most every day. I guess we could stand up straight with 'em, hey?"

His wife gazed at him blankly for a moment, then dropped upon a chair, her favorite mode of expressing astonishment.

"Ye don't mean"—

"Yes, I do mean jest that! I've been thinkin' on 't for consider'ble of a spell, an' that letter from Hiram Potter out west sayin' he'd made $40,000 merchandisin' clinched the rivets close up. I've been a fool, Sairy."

"I dunno, Lish. Folks round here say ye've done well."

"Well," he snorted, with profound self disgust, "for farmin' round here, mebbe. I've cleared off the mortgage an' put $1,000 in the bank an' got together a pretty good head o' stock, but I've been twenty years a-doin' it, Sairy, twenty years, an' I've worked like a dog sixteen hours a day an' more. I wan't goin' to miss anything for lack o' hard work. No, siree. An' now there's Hiram, who wan't thought nigh so smart as me at school, an' Reuben Smith, who keeps the hotel over to the Corners, an' Nathan Taylor, who sells us groc'ries, an' others. All of 'em have been wearin' good clothes right along an' takin' money over their counters in handfuls, an' when there was offices an' honors to be given it was them as was went to."

He drew his cap a little lower down and his collar a little higher up and peered at her through the narrow slit as though expecting some comment. "Suit ye to a T, hey?" he repeated.

She nodded reflectively.

"I dunno but 'twill," she conceded. "I'll miss the chickens an' buttermakin', but they be work, an', then, as ye say, I can see somebody most every day. N-no. I guess I won't mind."

"Course ye won't," he declared. "We'll be town folks an' will have to put on our best bibs an' tuckers every day. Ye'll set on a stuffed cheer talkin' to comp'ny an' takin' in money, an' in the evenin's there'll be a lot gathered round my store talkin' politics an' things, an' they won't cost me a cent for entertainment, like visitors gener'ly do, but will be bringin' me in more money."

"Ye don't suppose there'd be no hitch 'bout—'bout ye doin' it, Lish?" she inquired.

"Hitch?"—indignantly—"when Hiram an' Reuben an' Nathan have all done it an' made money! Well, I guess not. But I'll go an' look round some. Folks in town are gener'ly pretty keen scented on money, an' if they git wind o' my needin' a house to live in an' a store to merchandise in they might think rents ought to be a little higher. I'll look round sort o' casual. But ye're sure ye favor the idee, Sairy? I don't want to go into nothin' that ye couldn't smooth down to."

"Oh, I'll like it all right," she said placidly. "I'm sure to. Ye needn't bother 'bout that, Lish. I've always hankered to shop without climbin' in an' out a waggin. I'm too hefty. An' say, Lish," raising her voice as he opened the door and let in a rush of air and whirling snow, "be sure an' beat 'em down some."

It was late in the evening when he returned, but from the way the wagon rattled by the house and the unnecessarily loud "Whoa!" which came to her when it reached the barn she felt that something momentous had happened, and this feeling was made a certainty when Lish flung open the door and she saw him trying to straighten his face into an expression of indifference.

"Supper ready, Sairy?" he demanded airily. "I swan, I'm most starved!"

"Ye know it's ready, Lish," she said quietly. "It always is at 7 to a minute. You know it's been gettin' cold jest an hour an' a half. So ye've hired a place?"

"Ye ain't wuth a cent for news, Sairy," he grumbled. "Ye either scent it out miles ahead or take it all for granted. I'd as soon have a stick to tell somethin' to. How'd ye know I've hired a place?"

"Goodness land," scornfully, "it's stickin' out all over ye, Lish! I knowed it by the way the wheels went round when ye went by."

"Don't suppose the wheels told ye what place I hired an' how much I'm to pay an' when we're goin' to move?" he asked.

"No," she confessed, "exceptin' they said ye was consider'bly set up, an' I figgered from that ye'd got the old drug store stand. That's the biggest store in the best part o' the town, an' it is the only one I know on as bein' empty just now."

Lish chuckled.

"Wheels are mighty unreliable things to go by," he declared, "though I did hint sort o' casual 'bout that very identical store. But, law, they wanted $60 a month for it, much as I'd think the place could be wuth for a whole year. I jest laffed. Then I found Wood & Co.'s dry goods store would be empty the 1st of April, an' I went an' looked that over. The drug store folks said their place bein' on the corner made it valuable, an' as Wood & Co. was right in the middle of a block I figgered it might be cheap enough to wait for till April. But I didn't look round much. When they said $50 I jest turned an' walked off."

He stretched himself more comfortably across the chairs and chuckled again.

"Good thing, though," he went on reflectively. "It set me to lookin' round. Now I've got the nicest, quietest an' best place in the whole town, 'cordin' to my notion. There's big shade trees right in front, an' there ain't no rush an' rumblin' o' people an' waggins. Customers can come in an' go out easy an' comfortable-like without no danger o' bein' run over nor nothin'. We can almost make believe we're livin' in the country, Sairy, an' the best of it is I only pay $10 a month. Deacon Rounds wanted $15, but I beat him down to $10. Ye see, he built the place two years ago an' has never been able to rent it."

"Deacon Rounds' store. Ain't that consider'able way out?"

"Only three streets. Buyers 'll be glad to come that fur jest for the quiet an' comfort'bleness o' the place. Why, we have to go eight miles for our groc'ries an' things. No; it's a bargain, Sairy. Squire Brown's goin' to take the farm an' stock jest as they stand for $3,500. He'll be out tomorrow with the papers. Then we'll move right off. I want to open the store next week."

Her eyes widened a little at this.

"But ye ain't got no stock nor nothin' yet, Lish," she said.

He rubbed his hands gleefully.

"That's all fixed, too, Sairy," he beamed. "I done a gist o' bizness up there. Some folks 'd 'a' took two days for it an' then thought themselves smart. I had figgered on havin' to go to the city an' mebbe payin' as much as $25 for car fares an' expenses that wouldn't turn me in a cent, but a feller that was showin' samples to Mr. Wood follered me out, an'—an'—well, he got the whole thing from me an' is comin' down next week to show us samples."

"I s'pose ye talked it over with Nathan Taylor fust?" she asked. "He's

AT FIRST THEY WERE DELIBERATE IN THEIR BUYINGS.

done bizness there the heft o' his life an' could tell ye consider'ble. An' he's your own fourth cousin an' a schoolmate."

Lish snorted.

"Nathan Taylor! Huh! Don't s'pose he's goin' to encourage opposition, do ye? I did speak to him a little, an' he advised me to take the drug store stand; said it was at the best part o' the bizness street an' on a corner an' that the extra trade would pay the big rent a dozen times over. The idee! I seen in a minute what he was arter. Long's I was bound to go in, he felt the faster I rushed through the money the quicker I'd git out. Why, jest one year's rent would take half a quarter of all we've got! An', more'n that, he said I'd better be pretty careful how I left things to them drummers an' that I ought to go up to the city an' hunt round through the stores fer jest the things I needed an' the best prices. But he didn't say a word 'bout the $25 or more expenses that wouldn't turn me in a cent. Oh, no! He even hinted I'd better hire a bright young man with experience to help in the store."

The next week the drummer was as prompt as his word and came down with an extensive assortment of samples. An entire day was spent with him in the big, empty store, which Sairy had swept and scrubbed with her own hands. At first they were deliberate and circumspect in their buyings, Sairy being for ordering a dress pattern from this and that, a few yards of one ribbon and another, a piece of braid or a cake of fancy soap, and Lish for breaking dozens and dividing the boxes and packages. But after the drummer had repeatedly assured them that they were purchasing to fill a store and not for their own immediate necessities for a few months ahead they grew bolder and yet bolder, and finally, when a passion for buying had begun to possess them, they ordered from everything shown and toward the end recklessly. After it was all over and the drummer had left they drew long breaths and looked at each other curiously.

"We've bought a sight, Lish," Sairy faltered.

"I should say so," rubbing his chin thoughtfully. "More'n was ever put into a store at one time before, I guess. But it's bizness," brightening up some. "As the feller said, we can't open a store with a yard o' 'lastic."

"No, I s'pose not. But how much do ye think we got, Lish?" her face still anxious.

"I dunno," he confessed slowly, "an' ain't even an idee. I tried to go slow at first an' keep count, but I got off the track. Mebbe a thousand, two thousand, three thousand, though 'tain't likely so much as the last. We've never bought more'n $20 or $30 worth at a time before, an' it's hard to guess. But $2,000 or $3,000 is good for a mighty big pile o' stuff."

The second day the goods came down in boxes and barrels and kegs and bundles and in great square cases that required two men to roll from the freight platform into the wagon. Lish hired a team and a man to help and did all the hauling himself. The next morning the bill came.

Lish opened and looked at it eagerly, then drew a long breath and rubbed his eyes and looked at it again.

He seized his cap and jammed it viciously upon his head and left the store. The village bank was upon the principal street, and the cashier was an old friend. It was upon this bank that Squire Brown had given him a check for $3,500. The cashier happened to be alone.

By this time Lish had regained control of himself. Slipping the invoice into his pocket, he drew out the check and placed it in the cashier's window.

"I'd like that cashed, Mr. White," he said, "an' I want to borry $600 more. Ye know I'm good for it, an' anyhow there's stock enough in the store."

"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Hopkins," laughed the cashier. "I never knew the time when your word wasn't good for $600. But how happens it you need more just now? You were telling me the other day that you only intended to put half the money into goods now, and hold the rest as a reserve."

Lish grinned ruefully.

"I guess I wan't much used to buyin'," he confessed. "Look here."

He produced the invoice and spread it out in the window. The cashier looked it over curiously.

"I don't know much about this line of goods, Mr. Hopkins," he said at length, "but it seems to me there's a good many things here that won't find much sale. Now, this six dozen doorbells, for instance."

"The drummer said they were good sellers," ventured Lish.

"Well, perhaps they are," acquiesced the cashier. "Of course I don't know. But about the $600. If I were you I wouldn't hire the money just yet. Drummers have prices that are supposed to cover a generous system. Didn't your man say anything about it?"

"He said I could have thirty or sixty days' time jest as well's not, but I told him I'd rather pay cash."

"Very good, provided you have the money to pay and also provided he allows you a fair discount for paying it. You'd better wait and find that out. Send the firm what money you have and let the six hundred go until the drummer comes round again. You may take in enough by that time to pay him. At any rate, find out his discount for cash, and, if it's more than our interest, come to me and I will let you have the money. Only don't hire unless you're obliged to."

One morning a few weeks later Nathan Taylor entered the store. Lish was looking over his account book, kept with a lead pencil in much the same manner as he had jotted down items while on the farm. Sairy was at another counter, engaged in rubbing her hand back and forth across a new piece of velveteen which had just been taken from the case. Nathan said, "Good morning," and then paused and glanced critically about the store, with evident disapproval in his eyes.

"You've done just what I was afraid of, Lish," he said, at length. "A third of the goods won't sell in all the world. That fellow was too slippery and has loaded you with a lot of unsalable stuff."

Several times during the spring and summer Lish was sorely pressed for money, and more than once he started to the bank, but each time he turned back before reaching there

But the end did not come until another winter, just one year from the time he had left the farm. Then one day a tall, strongly built man in a heavy coat strode into the room.

"Elisha Hopkins, I suppose?" he interrogated.

"Yes. What can I do for ye?"

The man did not answer. Taking a paper from his pocket, he unfolded it deliberately and read in a slow, ponderous voice for several minutes. Then he looked at the startled figure behind the counter.

"Going to pay it?" he asked.

"Can't jest now," Lish answered weakly.

"I suppose so." He walked to the counter and held out his hand. "I may as well take the key," he said.

Lish nodded toward the door, from the lock of which the key had not been removed. The sheriff went and took it out and then held the door open significantly. Lish realized that it was for him to go out.

How he stumbled across the room and out into the snow and across the yard to his own house he scarcely knew, only that it was a feeling of thankfulness that Sairy had not happened to be in the store.

She was bending over the stove when he entered and sank heavily into a chair.

"Goodness land!" she exclaimed, suddenly straightening up. "What is the matter, Lish?"

"Nothin'"—drearily—"only the sheriff's took the store an' shet me on the outside!"

"What?" She came quickly to his side and placed a hand upon his shoulder. "For money?"

"Yes; twelve hundred."

"An' can't ye pay?"

"No. An' if I could there's most another twelve hundred that'll be asked for soon 's this is known. Mebbe I could raise it all to the bank"—slowly—"but I dunno 's I want to. I'm gettin' tired o' the whole thing."

"But the goods are wuth more'n what we owe, ain't they?"

"Twice as much, 'cordin' to what we paid, but there ain't no knowin' what they'll fetch to auction. Not more'n enough to pay the debts mebbe."

She was silent for some minutes, looking down at him

"The man Squire Brown rented our farm to has moved away," she said at last hesitatingly, "an' I hear the squire wants to rent ag'in."

Lish looked up quickly.

"An'—an' wouldn't ye mind goin' back, Sairy?" he asked.

"Mind?" she asked. "Oh, Lish, I never did really want to leave the farm!"

He rose sturdily to his feet.

"Then we'll go back," he declared. And there was something that was almost gladness in his face. "I know how to run a farm, an' tryin' to keep a store 's a dog's life anyway."

UP MOUNT M'KINLEY

Dr. Parker to Make Another Attempt to Climb It.

THE HIGHEST PEAK IN AMERICA

Perils Encountered by a Member of the Cook Party In Effort to Find a Way Up the 20,000 Foot Mountain. Alaska Visited During the Summer to Obtain Information For His Future Expedition.

Dr. Herschel C. Parker, professor of physics in Columbia university, is back in New York after a four months' trip with Dr. Frederick Cook among the glaciers and mountain peaks of Alaska, full of enthusiasm for his next trip to that country and perfectly satisfied with the work that he accomplished in the northern regions this past summer, says the New York Post. He accompanied the exploring expedition this year for the sole purpose of making observations of Mount McKinley, the highest mountain peak on this continent, with the intention of returning another year, when, by means of this year's knowledge and experience, he expects to scale the peak, which towers more than 20,000 feet above the sea level.

He had no intention of attempting the ascent this year, aiming solely at informing himself thoroughly as to the best method of attack and purposing to return with Alpine guides next year and make the trial. His knowledge of the conditions and the obstacles of the undertaking is now almost complete, and the few details that must be filled into his plan will be added by Dr. Cook, who remained in the country after Dr. Parker's departure and who will endeavor to investigate thoroughly the base of the only approach to the mountain which Dr. Parker considers at all pregnable.

With the record of daring mountain climbs in the Alps and Sierras to his credit, Dr. Parker is regarded by many as the best American climber and is more than keen on the subject of Mount McKinley. He was one of the founders of the American Alpine club and is a member of several others. It was at the instigation of the Appalachian club that he consented to accompany Dr. Cook this year and study the possibilities of scaling Mount McKinley.

He compared the trip with Dr. Cook's expedition in 1903, which came to a rather unsuccessful termination.

"I had no thought of scaling the mountain and expected only to reach the base," he said, "but instead we managed to reach an elevation of 11,000 feet, from where we got perfect observations of McKinley, which is more like a small range than a single peak. On the way up by steamboat we passed Mount St. Elias, just across the Canadian border, which was scaled by Prince Luigi of Italy and reported as the highest peak in Alaska. While it is a high one—18,000 feet—it is not quite as lofty as Mount Logan and lies several thousand feet below McKinley, which lies far in the interior and is very inaccessible, standing in the worst section of Alaska. There isn't a pass through the Alaskan range, of which McKinley is a branch, for 200 miles along the mountains, and, as it takes weeks to cover the distances, it is essential to determine early in the trip whether an expedition is to attempt it from the south face, which fronts the lower ocean, or to go through Brooks pass and try it from the other side.

"On the former expedition Dr. Cook went up Cook inlet, across Brooks pass to the back of McKinley and worked his way over the difficult country to the northeast of the mountain. He had made his first landing on the southeast side and in consequence made almost a complete circuit of the peak without coming within real striking distance. Six weeks had been used up in the travel, so that when he finally got around where he thought the conditions favorable enough for an attempt the summer was almost gone—only a few weeks remaining—and his work was hastened in consequence. He tried the northeast ridge, however, for two ascents and managed to reach an elevation of 11,000 feet, but there he found a sheer precipice, and, as it was already September and conditions were decidedly adverse, the party was forced to hurry to the coast before the streams on which they relied for travel were frozen for the winter. They found the Chulitna river impracticable for the pack horses on their return and had to abandon six of them among the wilds.

"Rafts furnished the means of travel after that, and by their aid the party navigated first the Chulitna, then the Sushitna, finally coming out on Cook inlet about Oct. 1. It had gone over no unexplored territory during the entire trip, although making a complete circuit. Practically the only valuable results were, first, the experience, and, second, the discovery of two glaciers running right up to Mount McKinley from the Chulitna river.

"With the experience and information of that expedition to work on, the expedition of the present year was fitted out with a specially constructed gasoline power boat of twenty-five horsepower, and, although it was forty feet long, it drew only twenty inches of water, having its propeller protected in such a manner as to save it from ruin in case we struck. While cruising up Cook inlet in this frail craft we were in constant danger of death, for the waves run ten to fifteen feet up there, and that condition, when taken with the forty foot rise of the tide and the storms that come up without warning, places these waters among the most dangerous and treacherous in the world. It was necessary to take all waves on the quarter, as no craft of our size could hope to keep the bow up for any length of time. One inlet is named Turnagain bay for no other reason than that the varying winds and waves make it absolutely necessary to keep changing the course in order to stay afloat. Hundreds of prospectors have met death in these dangerous waters, for in their zeal to reach new country they attempt the passage in small craft that stand no chance of weathering and often are in complete ignorance of the dangers they must encounter. Why, with all our experience and precautions, we thanked our lucky fates on more than one occasion for pulling us through, and in one of the little rivers we all but lost our lives in a terrible and unexpected storm.

"Besides our boat, we were provided with a pack train so that we could go over Brooks pass by the old route in case our attempt farther along the coast proved futile. We sent the horses overland from Tyonek to a point near the pass, so that all would be in readiness when we returned for them, and by using the boat instead of going along on foot we saved fully three weeks on the time it had required the previous expedition to cover the same territory, for we were compelled to return.

"Now leaving the boat, we took our horses and followed the Yentna river along the lowest part of the range, and in this way we got within ten or fifteen miles of the other side of the divide. We had to swim our horses in many places and got along ourselves by hanging to the sides of the packs, being in the icy waters for hours at a time, yet feeling no ill effects from the exposure. Finally we reached a place where the stream was too large to ford, too strong to swim and impossible to pass around. It entered what is known as a 'box canyon,' which completely put a stop to further proceedings. These 'box canyons' consist of swirling rapids, pouring through a cleft in the mountain, whose banks are sheer cliffs, impossible to climb and entering the water as smooth as the side of a box.

"With this second means of attack proved useless, we returned to the idea of going up over the two glaciers discovered on the previous expedition—a plan we had been considering from the first. So we worked our way back to the coast and went across the ice beds, which proved to be rather easier than was at first expected. As we approached McKinley more closely we climbed several peaks in our path and camped on their tops to take observation, some of them being fully 16,000 feet high. If I had known as much about the mountain when we started as we knew after these observations I would not have hesitated on the trial this summer instead of waiting until next.

"We climbed two peaks close by, one to the south, the other to the southeast, and finally a third, some distance away to the southwest, reaching a point about ten miles from the sheer ascent, which was fully as near as we had hoped or expected to get. The important question was now solved. We knew there was only one method of attack left, because we had observed three sides and found them all impracticable. The whole south face consists of a precipice with a sheer drop of about 18,000 feet. The east and west are long terraces of snow, broken by vertical cliffs with drops of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, there being no single ridge by which it is possible to go to the top. The northeast is similar in formation, so those four routes had to be put aside as impossible.

"That left only the northwest as a possibility, and Mr. Porter was able to observe about 18,000 feet of this side from a neighboring peak. He found it almost all snow, though terribly steep and presenting no impossible features as far as he could see. Yet he couldn't observe right down to the base, and until we learn how that is formed we shall not know whether there is even one possible way of reaching the top. If it is all snow there will be no great difficulty, for where this is found it is possible to climb with the aid of good guides. But if that unexplored base turns out to be cut by ravines and crevasses our last hope will be gone. Dr. Cook and his party will try to observe this base during the present summer, and if they succeed I shall go up there next summer fully equipped with guides and information resolved to make the ascent if such a thing is possible."

Speaking of his plans for next year, Dr. Parker said he would leave New York about May 1. He will start into the northern territory at Skagway, going around by way of the Yukon river to the Tanano river by means of the steamboats that ply that far. Thence he will either "pack" across the country or go up the Kantishna river by boat. The attempt to climb the mountain will be made during June, July or August, as he says these are the only months during which it is at all possible.

A Washerwomen's Union.

A washerwomen's union has been organized at New Brunswick, N. J., says the New York Times. The society has not applied for a charter yet, but the members have a mutual understanding. Under the union's rules the members are to start work at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and they are to stop at 5 o'clock sharp in the evening. Wages are to be $1.25 a day. Everything must be ready for the woman when she comes to the house. The clothes must be put to soak on Sunday night after the family comes home from evening service, so as to lighten the work to be done on Monday morning.

WAR ON NILE INSECTS

Laboratory Ship Will Be Equipped to Kill Plague Pests.

PROJECT OF AMERICAN CHEMIST

Henry S. Welcome, With His Headquarters at Khartum, Will Have One of General Gordon's Steamers. He Discusses Plan to Make Central Africa Habitable For the White Race—Praise For Our Scientists.

Henry S. Welcome, the famous American chemist and bacteriologist, who is a resident of London, has received from the Sudan government at Khartum, Egypt, one of General Gordon's steamers, which he will convert into a floating laboratory, the first ever established, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Chicago News. The boat, with a staff of scientists, will work in connection with the research laboratories of the Gordon Memorial college, which were equipped through Dr. Welcome's generosity four years ago. These occupy five rooms in the college building at Khartum under the directorship of Dr. Andrew Balfour of England, who won fame fighting enteric fever in the South African war.

With Dr. William Beam of America in charge of the chemical department the laboratories will exterminate millions of malaria bearing mosquitoes. Aided by the government, the medical staff is practically exterminating smallpox and has made much progress in the study of the insect which spreads the deadly sleeping sickness. The floating laboratory is intended to ply upon the shallow upper reaches of the Nile, where breed the swarms of poison bearing flies and beetles which descend upon the routes of travel, devastating human, animal and plant life.

The micrographs forwarded by the investigators will enable the leading scientists of the world to study the insects of the Sudan almost as well as if they were on the spot. Pictures have been sent to Washington to help the government in its struggle with tropical diseases in Panama and elsewhere.

Researches of the American agricultural department are pronounced the most advanced in existence and are declared to have been the most helpful to the staff at Khartum in combating the attacks of flies on sugar cane and cotton. Several students from the schools endowed by Andrew Carnegie in Scotland will go out to the Sudan in the winter to work with experts.

"In my opinion," said Dr. Welcome the other morning, "the progress already recorded justifies the belief that in due course of time Central Africa will be made perfectly habitable for the white man. When I was there six years ago the awful tide of disease was unchecked, and men, beasts and plants were alike without protection. Today smallpox and malaria have been stamped out, and we are gaining ground against the worst foe remaining—the sleeping sickness, which has swept up the country from the Kongo basin to Uganda, where it has destroyed 80,000 human beings and great numbers of oxen, goats and donkeys."

A HALL OF SHAME.

When You Take Too Much In Fond du Lac They Photograph You.

Fond du Lac, Wis., is to have a Hall of Shame for jags, and if your soul yearns for fame, if you hanker to have your face and history become as household words, to be a man of mark and renown, one of a progressive town's little band of immortals, come to Fond du Lac—and get drunk. Just get drunk once, and the city authorities will do the rest, says a Fond du Lac dispatch.

There was a time when a man might lean over every piece of mahogany in town that crossed his path and tack along rejoicing. Now, after his third or fourth inspection of glassware and while he is pursuing his research, a person who speaks softly and carries a club will accost and convey him to the nearest photographer. Instantly fame comes to the jag hunter, for the next day his picture will be on the wall of every saloon in town and a full history of his life and habits inscribed in the saloon's record of famous men.

That is the manner in which the city council of Fond du Lac, after careful consideration, has decided to deal with the man, native or stranger, who can't take a drink and let it alone. The decision was arrived at by the adoption of a resolution by Alderman William Bruett, who discovered that saloon keepers in one part of the town could not tell who were the steady patrons of those in another.

The Motor Horn.

The suggestion made the other day that the motorist, in the interest of the public safety, should be deprived of his horn, had something in it of the quality of paradox, but it is evident that it also had in it something of the quality of truth, says the Dundee Advertiser. In some places horn blowing by motorists is a nuisance, and speaking of it the secretary of the automobile club recently said to an interviewer: "Let me tell you emphatically that the less horn blowing there is the more considerate and careful will be the driving." He also says that there is far too much blowing of motor horns and declares himself ready to undertake a motor journey from the east end of London to the west end and not blow the horn once. "Of course," he adds, "I should have to slow up, but that really does not matter." In simple fact, the part played by the horn on many motor cars is to transfer all obligation to take care from the driver to the other person.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

VIBRATION.

Designs In Sand Formed by the Production of Sounds.

Did you ever hear that you can make drawings by sound, or, rather, that the sound vibrations will cause designs to be made with the proper implements at hand? Here is the way to do it:

At a hardware store get a piece of sheet brass one-eighth of an inch thick and six inches square. The sheet should be perfectly flat, or if it is not it should be hammered so and the edges rounded off. In the center of the sheet cut a hole three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If the sheet has been hammered it must now be heated in a redhot stove and cooled slowly.

Now cut a six inch piece from a broom handle and fix one end of it firmly in a block of wood. The other end you must round off and screw the plate of brass on it.

If you draw a violin bow over the edge of the brass plate a tone will be sounded. Practice this until the tone is quite clear and strong. Now sprinkle some sand on the plate, and the grains will dance about while the note is sounded, showing that the plate is in vibration.

Now put your finger on the edge of the plate in the middle of one side. At the corner of the side at an angle of forty-five degrees draw the bow, and the sand will form in two lines at right angles, starting from your finger. This is because the plate now vibrates in parts, one part moving up, while the other moves down, and the lines between these parts have no motion. Therefore the sand settles in them.

By drawing the bow at regular distances from the finger or by touching the plate in more than one place at a time while some one else draws the bow a variety of sand figures will be made.

If you will mix a little lycopodium powder with the sand when the plate vibrates it will form curious little heaps and whirlpools, which add to the moving effect of the designs.

Instead of a brass plate you may use one of glass six or eight inches square, and its sharp edges you may smooth down with a file moistened with turpentine.

To prove to yourself that the plate is still or almost so at the sand lines make a cardboard cone about ten inches long, two and a half inches in diameter at its larger end and small enough at the other end to fit into a rubber tube, which should be about two feet long. Let one person cause the plate to vibrate, while another holds the large end of the cone over the plate, applying the rubber tube to the ear. When the middle of the cone is exactly over a sand line scarcely any tone at all will be heard, and the nearer the cone is to the sand line the weaker the sound will be, while it will be clear and strong at the farthest points from the sand lines, proving that the sand falls into lines, and as the parts of the plate move in opposite directions on each side of the sand lines their effect is equalized or destroyed, causing no sound in the air in the cone balance when directly over those lines.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1906

Pearls are growing scarce and flawless specimens bring high prices.—News item.

This fact should be brought to Mr. Bryan's attention at once. The time is near at hand when the great mass of the people will have to do without pearls. Another instance of the insatiable greed of the Money Power.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, in delivering the address at the deferred commencement exercises of Stanford university, said that any radical change in our language, such as phonetic spelling, would have the effect of cutting us off from the language of Shakespeare and the English Bible, making it a semi-foreign idiom, to be acquired by special study. Students of Shakespeare are aware that the old English forms of spelling appear in all the plays and poems of the bard of Avon and Bible readers know the same thing of the Scriptures. Besides, nobody complained, so far as we know, when Chaucer's spelling methods were dropt.

FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

The London Daily Chronicle gives these eccentric pronunciations of a few of the curious place names that dot the map of England:

Rhudbaxton is Ribson.
Woodmancote is Uddenmuckat.
Sawbridgeworth is Sapser.
Churchdown is Chosen.
Sandiacre is Senjiker.
Little Urswick is Lilosik.
Aspatria is Spethry.
St. Osith is Toosy.
Chaddenwyche is Charnage.
Happisburgh is Hazebore.
Salt Fleetby is Soliaby.
Almondesbury is Amesbury.
Conugresbury is Coomsbury.

FOREIGN SOCIALISTS IN MASSILLON.

There was a time, not long ago, when the doings of the Socialist party in this state could be regarded with a certain degree of hilarity; but with hundreds of thousands of beetle-browed foreigners pouring into the United States, alimenting this party, voting its ticket, creating social problems and scaring the American native born politician to such an extent that he caters to the boisterous minority rather than the silent majority, the Socialist party is no longer a joke.

In an old race room, which is called the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, in this city, the Socialist party of this district has nominated a ticket and officially proclaimed the lie that "every time a workingman votes one of the old party tickets he drives a nail in the coffin of his liberties." Not only is this statement a lie upon its face, but it is the fact that every workingman and every other man was never more nearly in possession of his liberties than this very day. Old class abuses of which the masses were ignorant when this government was founded have been sought out and to a large extent corrected. Doubtless there are inequalities which demand attention, just as insurance and railroad frauds have demanded and received attention in recent months. Labor is employed today at high wages and capital is fairly remunerative, and the assumption that either of the older parties is "owned by the capitalistic class" or any similar nonsense o our Socialist friends is too ridiculous for serious attention.

The Independent's advice to the American workman is to let these foreign dreamers of dreams severely alone. Only an alien mind could have thot out a party plank calling for a ballot "in the interest of your own class, the working class." We want no classes in this country, and as to being workingmen, we are all that, quite as much so as these "class conscious" fanatics, who dream of endangered liberties in a time of peace, prosperity and individual happiness.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Authorities in Perfect Control at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—The race riot situation is now under absolute control of the authorities, and this morning business was resumed under normal conditions.

TAGGART CASE GOES OVER.

Rehearing of Divorce Case at Next Term of Court.

Wooster, O., Sept. 26.—The petition in error of Mrs. Grace V. Taggart in circuit court Tuesday was continued to next term. The object of the petition is to get a rehearing of the famous divorce case as to the custody of the two children. Judge Taggart, now on the circuit bench, was counsel for Captain Taggart in the beginning of the case and is therefore disqualified from hearing the petition. As the attorneys for Mrs. Taggart had made no motion for another judge there was nothing to do but continue the case.

TROUBLE OVER DIRT QUESTION.

Eighty Miners are Out at the Dalton Mine.

CONFERENCE WAS HELD HERE.

No Agreement was Reached Between President Gorman and Superintendent George H. Hornickel—Penman Mine is Working.

Eighty miners at the Dalton mine of the Massillon Coal Mining Company went on a strike Tuesday and were idle Wednesday with the prospects that the men will not return to work for a few days. The trouble leading to the strike relates to the loading of dirt with coal into cars. According to the rule agreed upon by the operators and miners, no dirt is to be loaded with coal, upon pain of a penalty, which rests with the operators for enforcement. A fine of a few days' idleness is imposed for the first and second offenses and a dismissal from the company's service may be imposed for continued violation of the rule. A miner was fined by the company for loading dirt. The question was raised by the miners and the district miners' officials that the application of the rule in this particular case was unjust because of the condition in which the coal is found and the difficulty of distinguishing coal from dirt in the mine because of the small amount of light.

The miners say the so-called dirt is found in a strata of coal which has all the appearances of the best coal when mined in large chunks, but that when these lumps are loaded into a car and broken into smaller pieces a strata of dirt or slate is found, which was unknown to the miner sending up the coal. The miners object to the strict application of the rule because of these conditions, peculiar to the Dalton mine, and found only as an occasional occurrence in the mine.

President Gorman spent Tuesday evening in Massillon and held a conference with Superintendent George H. Hornickel, but the two came to no agreement over the difficulty. Mr. Hornickel told President Gorman that he wanted to visit the mine and see the exact conditions before he made any decision in the matter. He will do this at once. In the meantime the miners will remain idle.

President Gorman left the city Wednesday morning for the Elm Run mine. He is making an inspection of the mines in the district. He says the general conditions are normal and the usual amount of coal is being mined daily. The shortage of cars is about the only serious difficulty.

Work has been resumed at the Penman mine, where trouble developed over the standing of an engineer with reference to the miners' union. President Gorman said the miners were at work pending an adjustment of the question, which led to a few days' cessation of work.

MONEY ORDER "RAISER."

Postoffice Inspector Warns Merchants Against Swindler.

Conneaut, O., Sept. 26.—Postmasters of this district have been notified by the district postoffice inspector that a money order "raiser" is now working in the district. Merchants of all the cities have been warned to be on the lookout for such a man. The "raiser's" plan is to draw a money order for an amount under a dollar in one city and make it payable to an assumed name at the next city. He then raises the face value of the order and arrives in the next city after the postoffice has closed. Going into some store, he buys a small article and begs the merchant to cash the order, getting a sum in change. Altho the fraud might easily be detected if a glance is given the coupon end of the order, several accommodating merchants in this district have been swindled of sums varying from $25 to $50.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts thru the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CANDIDATES WERE CHOSEN.

John Evans, of Massillon, Congressional Nominee.

COUNTY TICKET ALSO NAMED.

Thirty Delegates Attended a Convention of the Socialist Party Here Saturday Evening—A Platform Adopted.

The Socialist party in the Eighteenth congressional district will be represented on the ballot at the November election by the name of John Evans, of Massillon, who was nominated for the place at a convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall here Saturday evening.

Three conventions were held, altho one was merged into the other in rapid succession. Thirty delegates were present and organized for the three conventions as follows:

William Miller, Canton, chairman; Nicholas Weltlich, Massillon, secretary; John Evans, Massillon, Milton Gray, Salem, and Clarence Wixson, Massillon, were selected the committee on drafting a platform. A committee of five was appointed to fill any vacancy on the ticket. The complete list of tickets named is as follows:

For congress, John Evans, of Massillon.

For common pleas judge, Charles Bonsall, of Salem.

County ticket: For commissioner, Clarence Wixom, of Massillon; for recorder, Amos Parker, of Canton; for infirmary director, Robert Wheeler, of Massillon.

Several made addresses, calling the attention of the workers to the present situation in the congressional struggle and urging all to labor for the party until the polls closed on election day.

John Evans, the congressional nominee, is a well known glassblower in Massillon and has been identified with the party for several elections.

The platform adopted is as follows:

We, the Socialists of the Eighteenth congressional district of Ohio, in convention assembled, declare our adherence to the principles of International Socialism; the national platform of the Socialist party, and give hearty indorsement to the state platform adopted at Columbus last May.

Every time a workingman votes one of the old party tickets he drives a nail in the coffin of his liberties. Every year the paid politicians, owned by the capitalist class, deliberately agree together to secure the thotless vote of the worker to back up their private purposes and those of their masters. The workers may not know, but the politician and their owners know what it is the working class are voting for. Under cover of vulgar flattery the workingman is led to vote for the economic advantage of the class which employs the politician. Under such conditions the people do not vote at all; they are voted.

The class-conscious action of the privileged class never miscarries, never fails, never slumbers; their fidelity to their class is unerring. It is the working class that has never yet realized the power which lies in solidarity of action.

We call upon the working class of this district to study the platforms, resolutions and other expressions of the national, state and county organizations of the Socialist party, so that when they go to the polls they can vote intelligently in the interest of their own class.

We call attention to the fact that the Republican, Democratic and reform parties offer nothing to the working class and that their record is one of subservience to the capitalist class. The action of these parties when in power is always opposed to the interests of the workers who have by their votes elected them.

We, of the Socialist party, do not ask you to vote our ticket unless you know what you are voting for.

What we call upon you to do is to study the subject so that when you do vote you will cast an intelligent ballot in the interest of your own class, the working class.

Workers of all countries write: "You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

CUBA WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT

President Palma Has Decided to Resign.

SECRETARY TAFT DISGUSTED.

Cuban Officials Do All in Their Power to Prevent a Peaceful Settlement of the Differences—American Intervention is Now Almost Certain.

Havana, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—Cuba is practically without a government today, and the landing of American forces to restore order in the island is believed to be the necessary outcome. The American commissioners are disgusted at the conduct of the government leaders and have practically abandoned all efforts to restore order in the island except by force. Secretary Taft pointed out to the Cuban officials that instead of co-operating with the Americans they are engaged in placing every kind of obstruction in their way with the object of continuing control of the government.

Secretary Taft sent a communication to President Palma at noon. It is understood that it contains an urgent appeal to Palma to reconsider his resignation and to co-operate with the peace commissioners.

HUGHES SURE TO WIN.

Convention Will Nominate Him by Acclamation.

Saratoga, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—It is predicted that the Republican state convention will name a ticket and conclude its business today. At the morning session Chairman Armstrong delivered an address and the platform was adopted. This afternoon's session will be devoted to nominating speeches and balloting. It is definitely stated that Lieutenant Governor Bruce is out of the race for governor, and it is stated that Charles R. Hughes will be nominated by acclamation.

Later—Charles E. Hughes, who conducted the insurance investigation by a legislative committee, was nominated for governor by the Republicans by acclamation today. Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce was renominated by acclamation. The other nominations are: Secretary of state, John F. O'Brien; comptroller, Morton E. Lewis; treasurer, J. C. Wallenmeirer; state engineer and surveyor, H. A. Allistone.

AMERICAN BID LOWEST.

Commission Purchases Rails for Use on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A contract has been awarded by the isthmian canal commission to the United States Steel Product Export Company, which does all the export business of the United States Steel Corporation, for five thousand tons of seventy-pound steel rails for use on the isthmus. The price paid was $29 per ton. Several foreign firms submitted bids for the contract, but all of their bids were in excess of the American concern.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

Austin Landon Leaves the Home of John S. Erb.

John S. Erb, a well known farmer of Tuscarawas township, is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of Austin Landon, a 15 year-old boy who has been a member of his household for more than three years past. The boy was a former inmate of the Fairmount Children's Home, and regularly indentured to Mr. Erb three years ago. According to the terms of the indenture the boy was to remain with Mr. Erb until 18 years of age, was to be well clothed and fed, sent to school for at least five months each year, and well treated in every respect. Mr. Erb has faithfully carried out his part of the agreement, but the boy evidently failed to appreciate the advantages of a good home and last Thursday morning left without a word of warning as to his intentions. He was drest in a blue shirt and overalls, both much the worse for wear, and a slouch hat. The boy is tall for his age, with blue eyes and brown hair. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. Erb, or word may be sent to Superintendent Southworth, of the Fairmount Children's Home.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

Buffalo Mail Runs Into an Open Switch.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—A passenger train on the Wabash road from Kansas City to Buffalo, known as the Buffalo mail, ran into an open switch at Catlin, Ill., early this morning and crasht into a section of a freight train. Three persons are known to be dead, and several are missing. Thirty-seven were injured and taken to hospitals. The dead are: Engineer J. S. Butler, of Peru, Ind.; W. W. Ellison, fireman, of Lafayette; Ed. Harding, mail clerk, of Ivesville, Ill. Among the injured are J. D. Foster, of Idaville, Ind.; four children of Mrs. Livingston, of Kansas City, who were thrown out of a car window by the mother and caught in the burning debris and badly burned; E. L. Jessup, of Catlin, mail clerk; four children of Mrs. J. H. Waldsdaim, of Guelph, Ontario, badly burned, probably all will die; W. A. Sinks, of Marion, Ill., and George Godaman, of Springfield, Ill, are missing.

Among the injured are Mrs. Luther Shoemaker, of Spencerville, Ind., seriously burned; W. A. Butler, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., scalp wound; George H. Yeagy and wife, of Covington, Ind., badly burned. Every passenger was asleep at the time of the wreck, and nearly everyone lost all his clothing except nightwear.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Second Suit for Damages Against Policeman.

Canton, Sept. 26.—Albert Moore, sent to the infirmary over a week ago after having been found in an unconscious condition in his boarding house yard at 810 South Market street, is still unable to give an intelligible account of what happened. From his rambling, incoherent remarks the officers who have visited him are of the opinion that the man walked out on the roof of the porch and then fell to the ground. One of his sisters, living in Ravenna, came to Canton for the purpose of taking the man away with her, but after seeing the condition that he was in she decided to allow him to remain at the county hospital.

Patrolman George Schlemmer, who was recently sued by Jacob Kramer for alleged damages arising from an arrest, was made defendant in another case of a similar nature Wednesday, in which damages in the sum of $500 are asked by Louis Smith, one of the men arrested at the same time. The plaintiff says that he was arrested without warrant and was hauled thru the streets in the patrol wagon, greatly to his humiliation, and that he was confined in the city prison for two hours in consequence of this arrest.

Homer H. Miller and Mary E. Straub, of Massillon, have been granted a license to marry.

MARINES DESERTING.

Lured by High Wages Paid in San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Marines have been deserting the barracks on Mare island, Cal., at a rate which has made it necessary for Brigadier General F. Elliott, commanding the marine corps, to detail a second lieutenant and several experienced enlisted men as a squad whose sole duty it is to search San Francisco for deserters from the marine corps.

So great has been the demand for laborers in San Francisco that representatives of labor agencies have been visiting Mare island and urging the marines to desert the service and engage in work at San Francisco where able bodied men are paid as high as five dollars a day for wheeling brick and mortar and doing other work necessary to clear the city of debris.

Appeals by the marine corps to the San Francisco police were futile. The policemen refused to arrest marines who deserted the service and engaged to work in San Francisco. Finally the situation became so desperate that the commandant at Mare island appealed to General Elliott for assistance and he authorized the creation of the squad which is patroling the city and picking up marine deserters.

SUBSCRIPTIONS REFUSED.

Directors of Ship Canal Fear Railroad Control.

Pittsburg, Sept. 26.—Directors of the Lake Erie & Ohio River ship canal, which received a government charter during the last days of the recent congress, have been offered large subscriptions to the proposed $500,000,000 capitalization, which is to be equally divided between stocks and bonds. The directors, however, have decided not to accept the subscriptions because of fear that control will pass into the hands of "railroad or industrial corporations."

It is rumored that the United States Steel Corporation, the largest user of ore from the lakes, and the Pennsylvania railroad, are the voluntary subscribers.

STEWARDS SEND IN BLANKS.

Massillon Institution First to Comply With Request.

Columbus, Sept. 26.—Stewards of state institutions are sending in blanks for the purchase of supplies by competitive bidding to State Examiner Frank Rochester, as required by Governor Harris. The first institution of the state to let contracts under the new plan of purchasing supplies was the Dayton state hospital, which bought a large amount of dry goods, groceries and flour on September 19.

The Athens state hospital for the insane has fallen into line and Examiner Rochester is in receipt of Steward Jerre Carpenter's blanks, listing pipe fittings and other plumber's supplies. Notices have been sent to large dealers and it is expected that purchases at this institution henceforth will be satisfactory from the standard of economy and market prices.

The Longview hospital has had blanks prepared for the purchase of groceries and meat, together with electrical, painters', plumbers' and engineers' supplies of all kinds.

The institution for feeble minded youth of Columbus has secured bids for dried fruits, groceries and engineers' supplies. The Gallipolis hospital for epileptics, the boys' industrial school at Lancaster, the Ohio reformatory at Mansfield, have all followed the general plan and are securing bids from large dealers for staple articles.

The Massillon institution is the first in the state to comply with Governor Harris' suggestion that each send to Examiner Rochester copies of their blanks, which were to be transmitted by him to the stewards, so that corrections and alterations could be made in the forms of blanks used and additions could be suggested to lists already in use.

STENSLAND SENTENCED.

He Pleaded Guilty to Charges of Embezzlement.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—After pleading guilty to charges of embezzlement, Paul Stensland was today sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Joliet penitentiary.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, September 25, 1906:

LADIES.

Bye, Mrs. W. H. — Green, Mrs. Hettie
Ressler, Mrs. W. O. — Smith, Miss Myrtle
White, Mrs. Rellia Barber

MEN.

Albaugh, Robert — Carey, Percy
Mitchell, Harry — Popp, Samuel
Printz & Co., John — Shows, Lewis
Tylto d, Harry

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Low Rates California

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, September 25, 1906:

Country butter, per lb	18-22
Eggs, per dozen	20
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	10
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	69
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
New Oats	32-35
Corn, per bushel	60

LOTS FOR SALE!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley $300.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Opera Block over Hawver.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Wanted!
HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me, Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

DUFF'S COLLEGE
A High Grade Commercial and Shorthand Training School, qualifying young men and women for the positions of trust and responsibility demanded in this great Financial and Manufacturing Center. Positions secured for graduates. Write for Circulars, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

HIS LETTER.

He is waiting for a letter
From a maiden far away.
Daily he's been disappointed,
But it's sure to come today.
So he's watching for the postman,
And his heart is beating fast,
For he knows his fond desire
Will be gratified at last.

Ah, at last the postman's coming!
He's advancing down the street.
Faster still the eager watcher's
Throbbing heart begins to beat.
Then a ring at the front door bell
Gives him a delicious thrill;
Here's the long awaited letter—
No, confound it, it's a bill!
—Somerville Journal.

A Kleptomaniac.

Frayed Fagin—A kleptomaniac is a feller wot steals t'ings he hain't got no use for, ain't he?

Ragson Tatters—Dat's me understandin' of it.

Frayed Fagin—Den I'm one. De last place we stopped I stole a cake of soap.—Philadelphia Press.

He Caught It.

On the arrival at Yokohama of the transpacific steamers there is always a crowd of Japanese peddlers to clamber on board with their various wares. Upon our arrival I noticed one of the Japs with an assortment of jewelry which was very attractive. Among the passengers was a schoolteacher of Manila returning from his vacation, a big giant of a fellow. His eye was attracted by the Jap's offerings, and he spied a big seal ring, a very swell looking affair.

"How much, boy?" he inquired very abruptly.

"I sell him cheap—fifteen yen" ($7.50), replied the Jap.

"Humph," and the teacher retired to his book.

"How much you give?" inquired the Jap, following him up.

"I tell you, I don't want it."

"You make offer."

"I tell you, I don't want it," ejaculated the American. "Now get out."

"I sell him cheap. How much?"

"Oh"—to get rid of him—"half a yen" (50 cents).

"All right; you catch him."—Judge's Magazine of Fun.

"Without."

The German girl who presided over the soda fountain in Heckelmeyer's drug store was accustomed to patrons who did not know their own minds, and her habit of thought was difficult to change.

"I'd like a glass of plain soda," said a stout man, entering one day in evident haste as well as thirst.

"You have vanilla or you have lemon?" tranquilly inquired the young woman.

"I want plain soda, without sirup. Didn't you understand me?" asked the stout man testily.

"Yaas," and the placid German face did not change in expression or color, "but what kind sirup you want him mitout? Mitout vanilla or mitout lemon?"—Youth's Companion.

Not Excusable.

"What did the prisoner ever do that convinced you of his insanity?"

"I once saw him rock a rowboat in which were several women and children."

"That wasn't insanity. That was criminal idiocy. Proceed with the case."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fierce Job.

"Well," he grunted, "there's your old stove up. I hope you're satisfied with the job."

"Er—yes, dear," she replied dubiously, surveying the dirt he had made. "I suppose I must be, since you are so thoroughly sooted with it."—Philadelphia Press.

Aces Up.

Her—Miss Flirtleigh must be getting quite strenuous.

Him—How's that?

Her—She boasts of having twisted a man around her finger at the seashore.

Him—That's nothing. I broke four men with one hand last night.—Chicago News.

Not Finding Fault.

"So you never find fault with your wife's cooking?"

"I should say not," answered Mr. Meekton. "When my wife condescends to cook I say everything I can to encourage her!"—Washington Star.

Her Preference.

Edyth—That cousin of yours from Arizona is terribly awkward.

Mayme—Yes, but he is what one might call a diamond in the rough.

Edyth—Perhaps so, but I prefer cut diamonds.—Detroit Tribune.

A Possible Explanation.

"They say Billamy's wife was a palmist before he married her."

"I wonder if that accounts for the fact that she has him so completely under her thumb now?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Village Schoolmaster Who Became Cuba's President

Tomas Estrada Palma, Whose Regime Is the Issue In the Pearl of the Antilles

Gentle In Temperament, He Favors Peace, Not War—Though Born Rich, He Scorns Gorgeous Display of Power—Bereft of Fortune and Parents and Exiled For Many Weary Years, He Devoted His Talents to the Good of His Countrymen

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

TWENTY-NINE years ago a man who during the past few weeks has loomed measurably large in the public eye was taken to Spain a prisoner. The official interrogator, after taking his name and his place of residence, asked:

"What is your occupation?"

"I am president of the republic of Cuba," replied the prisoner.

The interrogator shrugged his shoulders. The reply was not satisfactory. He regarded it as flippant. Again he asked the prisoner what was his occupation and again received the same reply. The Spanish inquisitor was furious. This time a snort was added to the shrug, and he said sternly:

"It is for the prison records. What do you do? What is your regular business?"

"I am president of the republic of Cuba," calmly responded the prisoner, and he would give no other answer.

The man was Tomas Estrada Palma, now the actual president of the real republic of Cuba. He was then, in 1877, provisional president of the insurgent republic, which carried its capital on horseback through the forests and over the hills of Cuba. He had been elected president in the woods toward the close of the ten years' war while fighting valiantly for the liberation of his native island from the ancient yoke of Spain. For nearly nine years, since the outbreak of the rebellion in 1868, he had had no other occupation than that of a soldier in arms against the monarch of Spain, and during the last few months preceding his capture he had been the official head of the revolution.

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

In the light of subsequent history the reiterated reply of Palma to his prison interrogator possesses a strong dramatic interest. As a matter of fact, the whole career of Tomas Estrada Palma is rich in dramatic situations. The climax was reached when five years ago he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the new republic of Cuba, though at the time he was living in the United States, a naturalized American citizen, and for a quarter of a century had not set foot upon his native island.

President Palma's personality is distinctively unlike that of the average Latin-American. His temperament is gentle rather than boisterous, and his taste is for peace instead of war. He cares not a whit for the gorgeous display of power nor for the glitter of personal adornment as a ruling official. After his election to the Cuban presidency he received at his humble home in the village of Central Valley, N. Y., many letters and telegrams of congratulation and one communication from a military and court costumer in New York city who requested an interview, stating that he had created uniforms and insignia for various South American presidents and generals.

President Elect Palma opened this letter—and laughed.

Not a Play President.

At his palace in Havana until the outbreak of the recent rebellion one lone soldier stood guard outside the door, acting rather as a guide than as a guard, and the president went his way without a military escort or body guard, usually riding from his summer home to the city on a trolley car like an ordinary business man. Whatever his opponents may find to say against him, they cannot call him a play president. He is as democratic as Jefferson.

Admirers have conferred upon President Palma several unofficial titles. He has been called in turn the Franklin of Cuba, the "Father of His Country" and the Theodore Roosevelt of Cuba. Like Benjamin Franklin, he ably represented his native land abroad in its struggle; like George Washington, he fought for independence in the field and became the first chief executive of his liberated country, and, like Theodore Roosevelt, he was born rich, was highly educated, became a lawyer, but devoted his talents to political efforts in behalf of his people.

But all such characterizations fail to assign Palma to his proper place as a historical personage. So many points in his career differentiate him from any other man in history that he is unique. Says one admirer, "Let us call him a patriot and let it go at that."

Tomas Estrada was born in 1835 at Bayamo, in the province of Santiago, Cuba, and, after the fashion of some Spaniards, he took his mother's maiden name of Palma, adding it to his father's name without the connecting "y." Even this is significant of his underlying democracy. His father was a wealthy planter, descended from the proudest Castilian blood. Tomas, born to the aristocracy both in lineage and wealth, voluntarily renounced that position to endure the perils and the poverty of a revolutionary leader. The death of his father when the future president was a small boy left him heir to vast estates in Santiago province, and he was educated by his devoted mother with a view to rendering him capable of handling his property when he should become of age. Passing through the university at Havana, he took a long postgraduate course at Seville and returned from Spain with a lawyer's degree. But even then, at the age of twenty-five, he foresaw that his career was not to be that of an aristocrat, and young Estrada assisted in the organization of a revolutionary society which set about to right the wrongs of his country. A few years later this movement, in conjunction with others of a similar character, developed into open revolution, and at the age of thirty-three the rich young planter took the field in the cause of liberty, fighting in the ten years' war.

A few months after his capture and deportation to Spain the war ended with the defeat of the revolutionists. Some months later Palma was offered his liberty and the restoration of his estates provided only that he would take an oath of allegiance to Spain.

An Exile From Cuba.

"I would rather be shot as president of Cuba," he said, and steadfastly refused the offer. Finally he was liberated, all his property having been confiscated. He was of course an exile from Cuba by reason of his refusal to take the oath of Spanish allegiance.

"I shall never again set foot upon Cuban soil" said Palma, "until my country becomes a free and independent nation."

And he never did. When at last he did return, an old man, after twenty-five years of voluntary exile, it was to enter the splendid palace of the captains general of Cuba at Havana, vociferously welcomed by his countrymen, to take the oath of office as president of the new republic on the 20th of May, 1902, and to install himself in the palace of his old time enemies and

At another time he tried to make some gun cotton, but muttered that it was no good and placed it on the back of an old stove. Several months later when fire was started in the stove there was an explosion. "It was good, wasn't it?" said Edison sententiously.

Cared Little For Money.

This sort of thing went on till Edison made his first leap into fame by inventing the stock ticker. This brought him in $40,000, and he was so unused to handling money that he did not know how to get the check cashed. Edison never did care very much for money, though he has plenty of it now. It is one of the anomalies of life that a penniless boy should invent the stock ticker that is now the rich man's office pet throughout the land.

After that he invented pretty much everything. The few things he overlooked he still has time for. At one time he said he intended to contrive a cradle that would be rocked by lung power—that is, by the baby's cry. The harder the little sinner squalled the faster the cradle would rock.

The great inventor has quite a vein of dry fun. He is also a practical joker upon occasion. A genius can do things with impunity for which other people would be put in jail.

Phonograph Joke on a Quaker.

At one time Edison hid some phonographs about the guest chamber of his house. One night a Quaker was visiting him and was awakened from his slumber by hearing a metallic voice swearing horribly. He turned on the lights and looked carefully, but could find no one. Every time he dropped asleep the thing was repeated. Finally, when he could stand it no longer, he called Mr. Edison and said the house must be haunted by a tribe of the most blasphemous ghosts that had ever broken loose from the nether regions. Edison was the picture of innocence and helped his guest search for the source of the profanity, but without success. Finally he explained that it must be the phonographs that broke forth at rather unexpected times. That may be a joke, but homicide has been committed on less provocation.

To a youthful friend who once applied to him for advice Edison tersely said:

"Young man, the best advice I can give you is never look at the clock."

To a persistent lightning rod agent who once asked him if he approved of lightning rods the great inventor replied:

"It depends upon the building."

"But is it any good in any case? Would you advise their use on churches, for instance?" ventured the rod man.

"Well," replied Edison, with a twinkle, "they might be of use on churches. It does look as though Providence were a bit absentminded at times."

When in New York one day Mr. Edison remarked to a friend on leaving:

"I want to go back to the quietude of my own workshop. I can't stand New York. You are too glaring and noisy over here, one of the chief reasons being that you are using so many of my contrivances."

Everybody has called Edison a wizard, and for that reason I refrain. Most wizards are fakirs, and Thomas A. Edison is genuine.

Loves Imaginative Authors.

Strange as it may seem, this most practical of the world's inventors loves such imaginative authors as Edgar Allan Poe and Jules Verne. It is also said that he is a spiritualist and that he ascribes many of his discoveries to spiritual agencies. Certain it is that he was for many years a member of the Theosophical society of New York.

Edison is an inveterate smoker and is so absentminded he never seems to know how many cigars he does burn. Once he complained to his tobacconist of the rapidity with which his cigars disappeared and could not believe he smoked them all himself. The dealer agreed to make some "faked cigars." "I'll fix 'em with horse hair and hard rubber," said he. "Then you'll find there will not be so many missing." Several weeks later Mr. Edison saw the tobacconist again and said:

"Look here! I thought you were going to fix me some faked cigars!"

"Why, I did!" exclaimed the other in hurt surprise. "Don't you remember the box with a green label—cigars tied with yellow ribbon?"

Edison smiled reflectively. "I smoked those cigars myself," he said.

A guest once noticed that Mr. Edison lighted a great many matches to keep his cigars going and placed the burned matches back in the box with the unlighted ones. He explained the habit by waving the stub of his cigar at Mrs. Edison and saying:

"She won't let me drop 'em 'round."

Trainer of Electricians.

Thomas A. Edison has not only brought great material results to the world, but has done the more important work of training men. Among the list of those who have graduated from his college of hard work are such noted scientists as Nikola Tesla and A. E. Kennelly, president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Other noted electricians that were trained by Edison are Charles Batchelor, the late John Krusie and S. B. Bergman, who has become the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the United States. Frank J. Sprague, editor of the Sprague electric system, and the late Frank MacGowen, the explorer, were also Edison pupils.

It is thus seen that Mr. Edison has not only invented or improved practically all the things that have to do with men, even to the houses they live in, but that he has contrived to invent or improve quite a number of very bright men themselves.

J. A. EDGERTON.

BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME.

Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, was a telegraph operator for five years.

Elmer E. Steiner, a rural route carrier of Indiana, has perfected an invention which he believes will in future preclude wrecks brought about by the present system of dispatching trains.

Professor Alexander F. Chamberlain, the Worcester (Mass.) anthropologist, is acting as a member of the board of aldermen in his city, a position to which he was elected as a Democrat when the town gave a Republican majority of 6,000.

J. B. Martin, an Ohio man who owns large mining properties in Alaska, asserts he will give $500,000 a year to advance the cause of prohibition. Heretofore the party has never had at its disposal more than $50,000 in any of its national campaigns.

Sir Robert Hart, who did much for China, possesses one distinction that belongs to himself alone. He appears twice in the official French Legion d'Honneur, once as a simple "officer," Sir Robert Hart, and once as "Grand Officer Sir Hart (Robert)."

Major General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, since 1903 commander of the Eighth division of the Third army corps and who distinguished himself in East Indian and African campaigns, has been retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant general. General Pole-Carew is fifty-eight years old.

Henry Clews, Jr., son of the noted banker, is living in Paris, carving out a reputation as a man of letters. He and Ferdinand Bernard, a French dramatist, have written a play, which is about to be produced, the title being "The Poverty of the Rich." Mr. Clews will undertake an English translation for performance in London.

Thomas Bent, the premier of Victoria, introduces songs in his speeches. A word or a phrase strikes a chord of memory, recalls some half forgotten melody, and then the premier breaks forth into song. Replying to criticism, Mr. Bent says he never introduces songs of the present day, of which he has a very poor opinion. All his illustrative vocalism is derived from the songs of the good old days.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

Laborers in Germany go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and work until 6 at night.

The population of Germany on July 1 last was 61,102,000, an increase of 8,350,000 in ten years.

In some German cities the hands of criminals are photographed as well as their heads for the purpose of identification.

Landrat von Uslar, whom the kaiser sent to German Southwest Africa to discover water with the aid of his divining rod, has located fifty-three springs.

Germany's best schools are her public ones. Poor boy and prince alike attend these schools. Thus there are not two dialects—the vulgar and the aristocratic, as in England and France—but all Germans speak alike, and the language, both written and spoken, is kept pure.

SHORT STORIES.

The world's annual death rate is 35,215,000.

Black is a color hated and feared by all babies.

Snake liver, an Indian delicacy, tastes like wild duck.

Roman widows had to wear weeds for ten months and might not marry for a year.

Smith county, Kan., now has only one postoffice in the county that is off the railroad—Reamsville. The others have all been discontinued by reason of the numerous rural routes.

A prisoner in Hungary who is 103 years old and who had spent fifty years in jail was recently released. He protested against this eviction from his home of half a century and at once committed a crime that assured his reimprisonment.

DEFINITIONS.

Bohemian—A talent without a napkin.

Philistine—Generally the man next door.

Bookmaker—The recipient of money for your race.

Tailor's Goose—A bird with an abnormally long bill.

Gratitude—One-tenth of the interval between two favors.

Rising Elocutionist—The elocutionist who never acquires the art of sitting down.

Temperament—An apology for character. The artistic temperament connotes artlessness; the poetic drives men to drink.—London Tribune.

RICH AND POOR.

The irony of poverty is its wealth of possibilities; the irony of wealth is its poverty of ideas.

The poor may not know who are their enemies; the rich cannot know who are their friends.

It is less bitter to starve in an attic than to feast upon plates of gold, with suspicion as your portion.

The poor weep because so many things which they want are unattainable; the rich weep because the unattainable things are the only ones they want.—Papyrus.

To Be Frank

you have really never eaten a *true* soda cracker until you have eaten

Uneeda Biscuit

The only soda cracker which is all good and always good, protected from strange hands by a dust tight, moisture proof package. **5¢**

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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New $100,000 Features.

Immense Hippodrome, Destruction of 'Frisco, U. S. Government display, Products from the South, City of Tacoma display, "Around New York," Theatorium, Big Ferris Wheel, Miniature Health Resort.

Musical Attractions

SOUSA Sept. 10-15
HERBERT Sept. 24-29
ELLERY'S BAND October 1-6
DAMROSCH October 8-20

Excursions

On Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the various railroads entering Pittsburg run excursions to the Exposition with one fare for the round trip. Ask your ticket agent.

Watch the Sky! ROY KNABENSHUE, the world's only successful aeronaut, will be at the Expo for six days, beginning September 17th. He will sail through the air in his immense air ship, the first aeronaut to push through the clouds of Pittsburg's smoke. . . .

ALL THIS FOR 25 Cents

PITTSBURG

HOW TO MAKE GOOD ROADS

OBTAINABLE at moderate cost by the use of **Blast Furnace Slag,** which has a "setting" quality not obtainable in ashes, cinders, rubble-stone, screenings, etc. Those interested in solid, dustless, cement-like roadbeds will be glad to take notice of this and ask for our prices and information as to shipment. Address

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310 Western Reserve Bldg., CLEVELAND, OHIO

$20 TO TEXAS AND RETURN

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Nov. 6th
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On dates named the Cotton Belt will sell round-trip tickets from St. Louis, Cairo and Thebes to most any point in Texas for $20. To some Texas points for even less. Points in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, one fare plus $2. All tickets good 30 days and stop-overs allowed where desired going and returning.

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HAWVER,
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We will make you

Special Prices
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Ten Days.

Good Dinner Buckets for.....15c
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Miners' Lamps, Wicking, Hardware, Paints Japalac and Lacquerete, Stains, Varnish, White Fahnestock Lead, Linseed Oil, Cream Separators, Oil.

Miners' Oil per gallon.....25c

Electrical Bells, Bells, Wire Batteries, Sparkers, Plugs, Auto Horns, Good Cistern Pumps $2 90, Sink Pumps $1 20, Sinks, Building Paper, Roofing Paper, Ladders and Stepladders We also sell and buy Second Hand Bicycles. Gilbert Brothers' Paper Cleaner

Cylinder Oil, Gasoline Engine Oil, Razor Straps, Chisels, Bits, Hammers, and tools, Soles, Cobblers' Outfits, Stoves, Coal Ranges from $25 to $35, Air Tight and Hard Coal Heaters from $15 to $25, Round Oaks from $5 to $15, Gas Ranges from $10 to $20, Gas Heaters from $1 to $5, Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Allen Burners for Heating and Cook Stoves. Pipe Fittings for sale, 2-Light Chandeliers from 75c to $4, 3-light chandeliers from $2 50 to $5, gas portables from $2 50 to $5, Mantles from 8c 25c, Globes all prices, Shot Guns and Shells, General Repairing, Guns, Revolvers, Locks, Keys, Bicycles, Go-Cart Tires put on, Tires and Coaster Brakes put on any wheel Come and see me before you buy, I can save you money.

J. R. SMITH,
22½ W. Main St.

Reduced Prices for 15 Days.

Best Clothes Wringers, $1.25 to $2 50.
Best Washing Machines, $2 75 to $5 25.
Best Chain Pumps, $3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps. $2.50 to $3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, $1 25.
Best Kitchen Sinks, Gas and Water Pipe, Chandeliers, Fittings, Burners, Mantles and Globes, Churns, Wheelbarrows, Tar and Rubber roofing, White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Brushes, Cream Separators, Best Ovens, asbestos lined, $1 35 to $1 65. Best Hot Plates, 50 cents to $1 75 Gas and Water Rubber Hose. Horse covers, Best Blankets, Robes, Rubber Covers and Buggy Aprons, Best Copper and Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, Potato Diggers, and full line of Graniteware and Miners' Supplies at very lowest prices.

Special for 10 Days.

Best 25-lb. Scales, 90 cents each.
Best Kraut Cutters, 15c to $1.00
Shotgun Shells, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Stove pipe. Elbows at 10c each.

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.
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W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

It is to be hoped that the new federal pure food law can be construed so as to take in adulterated grass seeds as well as addled eggs and coal tar raspberry jam.

Vegetables, like meats, are never as good after being frozen nor do they keep as well. The squashes will prove this to be true if they are housed or covered before being frozen.

If you are dependent upon the egg money it will pay you better when prices are steady and uniform to feed the chickens a good egg producing ration rather than let them forage for a living.

There are few people in this world who are smart enough to "get rich quick" legitimately. The average person who is today well fixed can recall numerous discouragements and disheartening experiences before reaching his present state of prosperity.

A New Hampshire apiarist is authority for the statement that if one holds his breath a bee cannot sting him. While this may be true, there will be comparatively few whose curiosity as to the truth of the statement will cause them to take the risk involved.

Some of the leading educators of the day are discussing the problem of increasing the number of school months to ten, claiming that so much vacation is demoralizing to the youth. The man on a strike and the boy on a vacation are usually employed in the same workshop.

A simple yet common method of hastening the process of "making" vinegar is to add a gallon of sirup and three or four yeast cakes to each barrel of cider after it has worked as much as it will on its own account. Good vinegar can be produced in this way in the course of two or three months.

Lonesomeness has been listed as an objection to farm life. To the enterprising, industrious man or woman this is no barrier. No time is left for this feeling after the day's work is done. Either they are too dead tired to be lonesome or they are glad of a chance to read the papers, work in the garden or enjoy each other.

Observation leads us to believe that there is enough waste in the ordinary stack of clover hay of eight or ten tons to more than pay for a stout canvas cover to protect the same. Where there is an abundance of slough grass the canvas may be dispensed with, but so much does a stack of clover hay settle that unless it is protected in one of the two ways mentioned above the loss is bound to be large.

A fifteen or twenty minutes' rest and relaxation in the middle of a hard afternoon's work will often be of more value to the good housewife, touching the matter of progress with her work, than an hour and a half spent at the tasks themselves after the point of fatigue and exhaustion has been reached. A chair with an adjustable back in which one can recline at an angle of forty-five degrees is an excellent place for these short rests.

While their presence along the border of the farm may result in a lessened yield in the crops that grow adjacent, we somehow deplore the utilitarianism that causes the big fifty-year-old cottonwoods, elms and maples to fall by the woodman's ax. This is but one illustration out of many which go to prove that as a people we possess scant respect for the things which do not have a very definite practical or money value.

We were assured the other day by an employee of a large railroad company that hereafter there will be absolutely no discrimination in the matter of a distribution of cars to the patrons of the railroads, orders having been sent out to treat all alike—to accommodate the man who wants but one car just as cheaply and with as little delay as another who may want a thousand. The enforcement of this order will result in a condition which will be very acceptable to many small shippers who have hitherto suffered because of such discrimination.

The following figures give some idea of the remarkable growth which has been made in the rice growing industry in this country during the past few years: In 1900 there were raised in the United States 253,000,000 pounds of commercial rice, in 1903 the figure was 525,000,000 pounds, while in 1904 the output was 586,000,000 pounds. The major portion of this country's rice crop is grown in the states of Louisiana and Texas, where large areas of heretofore practically useless land have been broken up, irrigated and devoted to rice culture.

It is a mistaken notion which we fear is too often entertained that thoroughbred animals can overcome the disadvantages of scrub care and surroundings.

This season through much of the corn belt July and August heat, coupled with a June rainfall, has resulted in the most prodigious growth of weeds that we have noted in years.

Don't be misled with the idea that an early September frost isn't going to hurt your corn crop. It is just as disastrous to the corn nearly matured as a business failure is to a man of forty.

Because one boy eats as much bread and "taters" as another is no sign that he is going to husk as much corn or milk as many cows. A man's natural and acquired aptitude for work is not measured by his appetite.

A simple device that will result in convenience to the guests which come to your place as well as yourself is a snap and chain fastened to the post in front of or near your house. It is a time saver that all parties concerned will appreciate.

There are very few people who can do two things at the same time and make good at both. It is equally true of the piece of land used as an orchard. It is quite impossible for it to make a return of fruit and at the same time serve as a stumping ground for calves, pigs or sheep.

The times are badly out of joint when a fellow cannot get away for half a day once in two weeks to go fishing. The barbarian instincts which lie deep in his breast should be indulged to that extent at least, and if they cannot be he might about as well be boarding at the county jail.

Several attempts have been made in America whereby tea can be raised successfully and profitably, but we are not yet able to compete with the eastern countries. Were this possible we would be enriched to the extent of nearly $15,000,000 per annum. But this will come in time, just as the other good things have.

So perfect have water transportation facilities become that it now costs but 15 cents per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to London. The large capacity of these big lake and transatlantic freight vessels, coupled with the opportunity they have of carrying freight both ways, has resulted in putting water freight rates far below what they would be by rail for the same distance.

Among the more or less effective methods which have been suggested for the eradication of quack grass is the liberal sowing of sorghum broadcast on the land infested with the grass. It is claimed that this treatment not only prevents a spread of the pest, but strangles out all that which in any way has obtained a foothold. The remedy would seem to have much to commend it.

A number of towns we know of are complaining of the dog nuisance—that curs of all colors, sizes and descriptions are swarming within the city limits. The cure of the difficulty is very simple and within the reach of any town. Just slap a tax of $5 a year on every male canine in the city limits and $10 on every female, and it will be surprising in how short a time the dog breed will evaporate. There are mighty few people who are willing to pay the amount mentioned yearly for the privilege of seeing a dog wag his tail or having him bay at the moon.

An old German of whom we know is responsible for the following suggestion as to keeping cabbage during the winter: Fill a barrel with choice heads and put out of doors along in December after it freezes up, cover and pack the barrel about with straw so as to prevent thawing and freezing. Cabbages kept in this way are said to keep through the winter and come out in April crisp, firm and tender. Late fall apples handled the same way or placed in a barn or shed are also said to be prime in the spring after they thaw out, the freezing seeming to work no injury in either texture or flavor.

The past weeks have been very busy ones within and without the farm home. While the men folks have been busy securing the hay crop and in harvesting and thrashing operations, the housewife has been engaged in putting up a generous supply of fruits and vegetables against the long winter, when she has learned by experience that these things are greatly relished. And while it has entailed a great deal of hard work for her she knows that these same supplies will not only greatly reduce the cost of the winter bill of fare, but that they will also be vastly superior in quality to anything that can be bought over the counter.

A law passed at the last session of the Iowa legislature makes it necessary for the proprietors of separator creameries to pasteurize all milk before it is returned to the patrons. This process is simply the heating of it for a short time at 140 degrees F. or above, which kills the germs which may be present in it. While the law seems to result in hardship for those creamery managers who are not equipped with facilities for so treating the milk, yet the object in view—a prevention of the distribution of the disease infected milk from one or more herds among all the patrons of a creamery—seems to justify the means employed, even if it does cause inconvenience to the proprietors mentioned.

ADULTERATED ALFALFA SEED.

Following out the instructions of a recent act of congress making appropriations for the department of agriculture, the chief of the bureau of plant industry has this season made a collection of 352 samples of alfalfa seed as offered for sale in the open market and subjected them to a careful examination with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the seed was adulterated. Out of the number of samples mentioned it was found that 160, or nearly half, contained seed of the destructive parasitic plant dodder; nine samples were found to contain seed of the yellow trefoil, while nine samples were adulterated with bur clover. The trefoil seed is imported from Europe and costs about 3 cents per pound, being used extensively as an adulterant of clover and alfalfa seed. The bur clover is a byproduct secured in the cleaning of South American wool and is imported from Germany in low grade alfalfa seed. Following a statement of the kinds of adulterants found in the samples tested were given the names and addresses of the guilty firms. The percentage of adulterants found varied from 7.87 per cent to 53.28 per cent. In view of the exposure made in this government report, it is worth while repeating in these notes a suggestion, made some weeks ago, that in cases where one wishes to buy seed and cannot secure it of a firm which from a previous acquaintance he knows is absolutely reliable it is far safer and more satisfactory to purchase only on the recommendation of the United States department of agriculture or on that of his own state experiment station. While they may not recommend any special firm, they will at least furnish you a list of firms who are doing an honest business and from whom it would be safe for you to purchase such seed as you may need. There is no phase of work connected with farming operations that should receive more careful attention than that involved in the selection of grass seed. Carelessness or penuriousness in the matter of buying is usually fraught with disastrous consequences.

A BROAD GAUGE FARMER.

The past week we noted a case of a progressive and broad gauge farmer who took the bull by the horns, figuratively speaking, hired a man from town to do his chores and took his wife and children and spent the week at the state fair. We are mistaken if the man himself did not have a fine time; if the faithful and hardworking wife and mother did not get a much needed rest and store up impressions that will help to lighten the labors and worry of many future days, and we miss it if those boys and girls did not have the time of their lives and see sights in the shape of prize winning stock and wonderful labor saving machinery that will tend to make them the more content to remain on the farm. This is a treat that a farmer owes to himself and the members of his family, and we believe it is fair to say that the agricultural inspiration which they will get from such an outing along the line of improved methods, better grain and finer stock will in the mere matter of dollars and cents alone more than offset the expenses of the trip.

NEW CORN AND HOG CHOLERA.

While there are many exceptions to the rule and many freaks of the disease which cannot be accounted for on any rational basis, the beginning of hog cholera epidemics seems to be more or less closely associated with the excessive feeding of soft and immature corn to the hogs during September, October and November. It is now agreed by those best posted on the matter that if the hogs are given a wide range on some fall feed and given but scant rations of corn until it becomes dry and hard much of the loss which results from this plague can be averted. In a sense this stuffing with new corn is but part of a system of feeding which aims to get the pigs into the market before they have a mature bone or muscle in their bodies. It is clearly a case in which if there were less haste there would be less waste.

BIG CLOVER YIELD.

One of the best clover reports that we have come across in many a day was given us last week by a good old friend, a substantial German farmer, who lives but a short distance from the writer's home. A nine acre meadow yielded thirty-five loads at the first cutting in the latter part of June, and thirty-two loads at the second cutting, which was made the last week in August. Our friend estimates the yield conservatively at five tons per acre for the season. One of the best things about a report of this kind is that no matter how big a crop of clover is taken from the land, the fertility of the soil is increased and not depleted. Neither this man nor his neighbors will need to be labored with to get them to see the advantage of the clover meadow habit.

A PRACTICAL SCHOOL.

The Iowa State Agricultural college annually conducts a week's school of instruction for public road officers during the summer months under the auspices of the state highway commission. The legislature has appropriated a special fund for carrying on this school, the sessions of which are largely attended by road contractors and builders and highway commissioners from the different counties of the state. Practical experiments are made in the matter of highway construction, the use of up to date road drags and graders and in cement culvert and bridge building. The instructors are experts who understand their business, and as a result practical benefit is derived from the school which they hold.

MARK TWAIN'S JOY IN SIMPLE SPELLING

Pleads For Phonetic Form as a Saver of Piety.

WANTS A THREE MONTHS' TEST

Tells Editors at Banquet That the Infallible Result Would Be Victory All Down the Line—Still, Doesn't Care How He Spells So Long as He Keeps the Sabbath—Speakers Cartooned, So Were the Oysters.

At the recent dinner of the Associated Press in New York the quaint menu was in the form of a tiny book, with a cut like those reproduced here, illustrating every item in the feast and "taking off" every orator on the list. With each illustration went a verse. There were about 150 members present and about a dozen guests, including General Horace Porter and Mark Twain. The picture of the oyster, contemporary with "r" months and lowest temperature, was on one of the first pages of the little menu book—thus:

The bivalve is a funny bird;
For silence he's renowned,
But I have heard an Oyster Bay;
'Tis an odd Long Island sound!

When Mark Twain arose to make his humorous remarks about phonetic spelling, the diners, turning to page 13 of the menu, found there this picture and verse dealing with the gentle humorist:

His hobby was a hobbyhorse
With wings of driven snow,
And everywhere that Sammy went
His hobby, too, would go.

In the introductory of his speech Mr. Clemens said he came to the dinner to make an appeal to the nations in behalf of the simplified spelling. There are only two forces he claimed that could carry light to all parts of the earth—the sun and the Associated Press—to whom he appealed to adopt the simplified forms of spelling for three months as a test. Then, continuing, Mr. Clemens said:

The infallible result—victory, victory all down the line! For by that time all eyes here and above and below will have become adjusted to the change and in love with it, and the present clumsy and ragged forms will be grotesque to the eye and revolting to the soul. And we shall be rid of phthisis and phthisic and pneumonia and pneumatics and diphtheria and pteradactyl and all those other insane words which no man addicted to the simple Christian life can try to spell and not lose some of the bloom of his piety in the demoralizing attempt. Do not doubt it. We are chameleons, and our partialities and prejudices change places with an easy and blessed facility, and we are soon wonted to the change and happy in it. We do not regret our old yellow fangs and snags and tushes after we have worn nice fresh uniform store teeth awhile.

I have reached a time of life—seventy years and a half—where none of the concerns of this world have much interest for me personally. I think I can speak dispassionately upon this matter, because in the little while that I have got to remain here I can get along very well with these old fashioned forms, and I don't propose to make any trouble about it at all. I shall soon be where they won't care how I spell so long as I keep the Sabbath.

There are 82,000,000 of us people that use this orthography, and it ought to be simplified in our behalf, but it is kept in its present condition to satisfy 1,000,000 people who like to have their literature in the old form. That looks to me to be rather selfish, and we keep the forms as they are while we have got 1,000,000 people coming in here from foreign countries every month, and they have got to struggle with this orthography of ours, and it keeps them back and damages their citizenship for years until they learn to spell the language, if they ever do learn. This is merely sentimental argument.

People say it is the spelling of Chaucer and Spenser and Shakespeare and a lot of other people who did not know how to spell anyway, and it has been transmitted to us and we preserved it and wish to preserve it because of its ancient and hallowed associations.

Now, I don't see that there is any real argument about that. If that argument is good then it would be a good argument not to banish the flies and the cockroaches from hospitals because they have been there so long that the patients have got used to them and they feel a tenderness for them on account of associations.

Now you see before you the wreck and ruin of what was once a young person like yourselves. I am exhausted by the heat of the day. I must take what is left of this wreck and run out of your presence and carry it away to my home and spread it out there and sleep the sleep of the righteous. There is nothing much left of me but my age and my righteousness, but I leave with you my love and my blessing, and may you always keep your youth.

ELECTRICITY IN HEALING.

What Is Being Done on Lines of Medicine and Surgery.

The extent to which many of the latest medical and surgical appliances depend upon electricity as an auxiliary to their convenient and often successful operation was one of the most striking lessons of the recent Boston convention of the American Medical association. Aside from the direct remedial applications of electricity in the treatment of diseases, a marvelous development has taken place in the adaptation of the small motor to the mechanical side of the physician's work.

Tiny saws for bone cutting, X ray machines, vibrators for massage work, air pumps for ear and eye treatment, centrifuges for the precipitation of solids and bacteria in liquids and other devices for office and laboratory use are driven more satisfactorily by small motors than in any other way.

The incandescent lamp has been applied to surgical work in so many different styles and sizes that nothing short of a catalogue could cover its field of usefulness. As an aid in diagnosis and an auxiliary in delicate operations in different parts of the body the miniature lamp is an important accessory.

Electric heaters of various designs shown at Boston illustrated gratifying progress in the application of this class of apparatus to medical work. One of the latest appliances is an asbestus lined oven for dry sterilization, in which the resistance element is a perforated graphite plate instead of the usual wire. An electro-magnetic switch actuated by an adjustable mercurial column cuts out one section of the graphite resistance in case the oven temperature becomes too high.—Electrical Age.

A MONSTER SIPHON.

Huge Tube Which Causes a Small River to Run Up Hill.

The great irrigating canal across the valleys of Sosa and Ribabona, in Spain, which has just been completed, includes a monster siphon 3,500 feet long which brings the water up over a range of high hills. This was done to save the very much greater expense of tunneling. Many engineers said the plan could not be made to work, but it proved a success when the sluice gates were recently opened by the king.

The siphon consists of two great tubes, each 3,500 feet long and 12 feet

LARGEST SIPHON IN THE WORLD.

5 inches in diameter, with a capacity of 7,700 gallons of water per second. The tubes are built of concrete made around wooden forms and bound at frequent intervals with steel hoops. The inside is lined with steel plate and the tubes when done were covered with earth for protection and strength.

Two thousand men were engaged for several months in the construction work, and the result is that today the water of a fair sized river is actually running up hill.

Rats Propagate Disease.

Scientists are thoroughly convinced that rats are the most prolific propagators of the plague, and a campaign of extermination has been begun against them in Japan. No less than 4,820,000 rats have been killed in Tokyo alone since 1900. A Japanese scientist says: "All the civilized nations have to fight this common enemy, the plague. I believe that there ought to be an international conference to discuss a plan, collect money and organize an international army to fight and vanquish this disease from the surface of the earth. The expedition should be sent to the region of India and south China. The expense needed for such an enterprise would be only a small part of what the civilized nations are spending for their armies and navies."

Zinc Dust Nonexplosive.

In a recent article in a German paper Herr Paul Speier shows that the spontaneous ignition of zinc dust is out of the question when the material is properly packed. Wetting of the material is also without danger. Ignition and explosion can only occur in the presence of air. The matter is of some importance, inasmuch as steamship owners sometimes refuse to transport this material and fire underwriters have stringent regulations with respect to it.—Scientific American.

Natural Soda Spring.

A singular spring lately discovered in New Mexico discharges a saturated solution of sodium sulphate at a temperature of 110 degrees F. The weight of the liquid is ten and two-thirds pounds per gallon, that of distilled water being only eight and one-third pounds. The overflow from the spring has solidified into a perfectly level, snow white bed of sodium salts miles in extent.

SCALPING THE ENEMY

HOW THE INDIANS GLORIED IN THIS FIENDISH PRACTICE.

The Greater the Bravery of the Victim the More His Scalp Was Prized. Men Who Survived This Terrible Ordeal—The Case of Robert McGee.

Of the origin of scalp taking but little is known, and that vague and indefinite. Nearly every tribe has some wild, weird legend to account for the custom, but these traditions vary widely as to the cause. That raising the hair of an enemy is of great antiquity there is no doubt, for in the Bible it is related how the soldiers tore the skin from the heads of their vanquished foes.

With the North American savage there appears to be some close affiliation between the departed and his hair. I have often asked many a blood begrimed warrior why he should care for a dead man's hair, and invariably a number of reasons have been assigned. It is an evidence to his people that he has triumphed over his enemy. The scalps are very prominent factors in the incantations of the medicine lodge, a feature of religious rites. The savage believes there is a wonderfully inherent power in the scalp of an enemy. All the excellent qualities of the victim go with his hair the moment it is wrenched from his head. If the victim is a renowned warrior so much greater is the anxiety to procure his scalp, for the fortunate possessor then inherits all the bravery and prowess of its original owner.

I never knew of but one instance in all my experience among the Indians covering a period of more than a third of a century where a white man taken prisoner in battle escaped death. It was a great many years ago; the party, a dear friend, is still living, a grand old mountaineer, but the homeliest man on earth probably. He was red faced, wrinkled and pockmarked, with a mouth as large and full of teeth as a gorilla, and there was no more hair on his head than there is on a billiard ball.

He was captured in a prolonged fight and taken to the village of the tribe, where the principal chief resided. That dignitary gave one disgusted look at the prisoner and said that he was "bad medicine," and, if not the "evil spirit" himself, closely related to it. The chief ordered his subordinates to furnish the prisoner with a pony, loaded with provisions, provided him with a rifle and told him to go back to his people.

For the reasons stated the Indian of the great plains and Rocky mountains would rather take one scalp of a famous scout or army officer who had successfully chastised them—for example, Custer, Sully, Miles or Crook—than a dozen scalps of ordinary white men.

There are many instances on record where men have been scalped and yet survived the terrible ordeal, but in every case the scalper supposed his victim dead, the latter taking good care that his foeman should not be disabused of the supposed fact.

In 1867 a party of Indians took up a rail on the Union Pacific railroad and laid obstructions on the track. After dark a freight train ran into the trap and was wrecked. The engine driver and firemen were instantly killed. The conductor and brakeman jumped off, to find themselves beset by a band of yelling savages. The engineer escaped in the darkness, but the luckless brakeman was shot and fell. The Indian who had fired dismounted from his pony, scalped him, stripped him of his clothing and rode away.

Early in the morning another freight train was flagged by a hideous looking object, which turned out to be the brakeman, who had been shot through the body and scalped. He had recovered his senses, and, knowing that the train was due, walked some distance down the track to save it from being wrecked. He was taken on board, and the train moved up to the wreck, which, after plundering it, the Indians left just as it was thrown over through their devilish act.

I saw the unfortunate man some months afterward. He was perfectly recovered, but with a horrible looking head. He stated that the bullet, although knocking him down, had not made him unconscious, and the greatest trial during the awful night was the necessity of shamming dead, he not daring to even groan while the Indian was sawing at his scalp with a very dull knife.

The other instance which has come under my own observation is that of Robert McGee. In 1864 McGee, a slender stripling of a lad, came to Leavenworth, Kan., seeking employment. That town was the base of government supplies for all the frontier military posts, even as far away as Arizona. A freight caravan was at that time loading for Fort Union, N. M. The wagons and whole outfit were owned by a contractor named H. C. Barret, but he would not take the chances of the long and perilous trip of more than 700 miles through the Indian infested plains unless the government leased the train outright or gave him an indemnifying bond or assurance against loss. The bond was given and Barret proceeded to hire teamsters—a hard task on account of the danger attending the journey. Young McGee was among the number engaged, and the caravan started on July 1, 1864.

It took the old Santa Fe trail, striking the Arkansas river at the great bend of that stream near its confluence with the Walnut. The region was very rough and called the "dark and bloody ground," for some of the worst Indian massacres in the history of the plains were perpetrated there. Some insignificant skirmishes with the Indians had taken place, but nothing to cause any serious alarm, and now, as the caravan was approaching the vicinity of Fort Larned, its proximity was believed to be sufficient protection from further possible danger.

On the afternoon of July 18—it had been an excessively hot day—the caravan went into camp at an early hour. The escorting troops stacked arms about half a mile distant, but in full view of the train. The men should have kept a good lookout for surprises—probably did in a way—but there was a feeling of security in the knowledge that a regular attack by savages is rarely made until the early hours of the morning, when sleep is heaviest.

About 4 o'clock, however, a band of Brule Sioux, under the lead of Little Turtle, descended from the sand hills in all the fury of a tornado, uttering their wild war whoops, and of all the small army of men employed by the caravan young Robert McGee alone came out alive to tell the story of the massacre. Every individual was shot dead and scalped as he lay or sat at the mess table. The mules, of course, went to swell the herd of the savages, but the wagons were destroyed by fire, their canvas covers cut up into breechcloth and the flour with which the caravan was loaded emptied from its sacks on the prairie.

Young McGee was attacked by Little Turtle himself and knocked to the ground by one blow of his tomahawk. As he lay there, partially stunned and bleeding, Little Turtle fired two arrows into his body, pinning him to the earth. Then, in a transport of fiendishness, he took Robert's own pistol and shot him, the bullet lodging in his backbone. Not quite satisfied that he had made a good job of it, he stooped over the boy's prostrate body and, running his knife around his head, lifted sixty-four square inches of his scalp, trimming it off just back of the ears.

Believing his victim to be dead by that time, the chief abandoned him, but others of the band in passing hacked him with their knives and poked holes into him with their long lances. All the others in the train were long since dead, killed outright, and their bodies mutilated.

After the savages had completed their work they rode, whooping and yelling, away, and the troops that had witnessed the whole affair from their vantage ground came upon the scene to investigate and learn whether the Sioux had been properly met or not by the ill fated men of the caravan. The officer in command was very properly court martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the service. He never gave any satisfactory reason for his outrageous and cowardly conduct.

The only part the troops took in the affair was to bury the dead. When they attempted to put young McGee under the ground they found a very lively corpse, despite the fact that he was scalped and had received fourteen distinct wounds, any one of which would have terminated the life of an ordinary man.

After interring the dead the soldiers hastened to Fort Larned, thirty miles distant, where young McGee was placed under the care of the post surgeon. It was three months before he was able to be moved from there. During that time he had fair command of his mental faculties and was sufficiently strong to tell all the incidents of the attack.

The owner of the caravan, who had remained in Leavenworth, on hearing what had befallen his property put in a claim for big damages from the government and was awarded a sum which made him independent for life, but he persistently refused to do anything for the sole survivor.

McGee's claims were laid before the president, and in October, 1864, Mr. Lincoln sent him a letter and a pass by special envoy, directing him to come to Washington as soon as he was able to travel and stating that he himself would see that McGee's wrongs were righted.

When McGee had recovered sufficiently to move about, his mind, which had been remarkably clear up to that time, began to cloud, and he became possessed of a mania to hunt Sioux to the death. In one of his frenzied spells the pass and the letter from President Lincoln were stolen from him, and neither the president nor the army took any further notice of him.

For a dozen years after receiving his injuries McGee was a wanderer, and when it was discovered that Little Turtle had been wiped out it was said that the biggest notch on McGee's gun barrel commemorated the full measure of his revenge, a long mark for the chief and nine shorter ones for the subordinate headmen who had bitten the dust at the command of the unerring rifle that never failed to execute its mission when pointed at a Brule's breast.

After Little Turtle had been sent to the happy hunting grounds McGee's mind began to regain its normal equilibrium until at last he once more became perfectly sane.—Kansas City Star.

Fasting Spiders.

An interesting instance of the much discussed ability of spiders to exist for lengthy periods without food has been noted by J. H. Fabre, the eminent naturalist, who while studying the habits of the spider known as Lycosa narbonensis observed that this spider carries its little ones upon its back during seven months and that during this time the young spiders consume absolutely no food. He concluded from this observation that it is the solar heat and light that for them directly take the place of nourishment. In other words, "the motor heat in these young animals instead of being released from the food might be utilized directly as the sun, source of all life, radiates it."—London Sphere.

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